

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

MONDAY, December 4, 1922.

This being the day fixed by the Constitution for the annual meeting of the Congress of the United States, the House of Representatives of the Sixty-seventh Congress met in its Hall at 12 o'clock noon for its fourth session, and was called to order by the Speaker, Hon. FREDERICK H. GILLET, a Representative from the State of Massachusetts.

The Chaplain, Rev. James Shera Montgomery, D. D., offered the following prayer:

O God, our heavenly Father, judge of all men, and unto whom all hearts are open, make Thy presence evident in the labor of this day and throughout this session. We believe that there is a guidance for each of us, and by thoughtful reflection and lowly listening we shall know the way. O may everything be lifted to the high level of unflinching devotion to the country that has called us. In the strain of toil, and it will come; in the fret of care, and it will disturb; in the maze of exactions, and they will entangle. O may courage be strong, vision clear, and all hearts kept pure. Enable us always to understand that happiness and well-being are the blessings which belong to a free people and reach back to the life and service of Him who glorified the virtue of self-sacrifice. Amen.

ROLL CALL BY STATES.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will call the roll of Members by States for the purpose of determining the presence of a quorum.

The Clerk called the roll by States, when the following Members answered to their names:

ALABAMA.
John McDuffie.
John R. Tyson.
Henry B. Steagall.
Lamar Jeffers.
William B. Bowling.
William B. Oliver.
Lilius B. Rainey.
Edward B. Almon.
George Huddleston.
William B. Bankhead.

ARIZONA.
Carl Hayden.

ARKANSAS.

William J. Driver.
William A. Oldfield.
John N. Tillman.
Hence M. Jacoway.
Tilman B. Parks.

CALIFORNIA.

Clarence F. Lea.
John E. Raker.
Charles F. Curry.
Julius Kahn.
James H. MacLafferty.
Henry E. Barbour.
Arthur M. Free.
Walter F. Lineberger.
Philip D. Swing.

COLORADO.

William N. Valle.
Charles B. Timberlake.
Guy U. Hardy.
Edward T. Taylor.

CONNECTICUT.

E. Hart Fenn.
John Q. Tilson.
James P. Glynn.

DELAWARE.

Caleb R. Layton.

FLORIDA.

John H. Smithwick.
William J. Sears.

GEORGIA.

William C. Wright.
William D. Upshaw.
Gordon Lee.
Thomas M. Bell.
Carl Vinson.
William C. Lankford.
William W. Larsen.

IDAHO.

Burton L. French.
Addison T. Smith.

ILLINOIS.

Charles E. Fuller.
Joseph G. Cannon.
Guy L. Shaw.
Loren E. Wheeler.
Edwin B. Brooks.
Edward E. Denison.
Richard Yates.

INDIANA.

Oscar R. Luhring.
Oscar E. Bland.
John S. Benham.
Everett Sanders.
Richard N. Elliott.
Merrill Moores.
Albert H. Vestal.
William R. Wood.
Louis W. Fairfield.
Andrew J. Hickey.

IOWA.

William F. Kopp.
Harry E. Hull.
Burton E. Sweet.
Gilbert N. Haugen.
Cyrenus Cole.
Cassius C. Dowell.
Horace M. Townner.
William R. Green.
L. J. Dickinson.
William D. Boies.

KANSAS.

Edward C. Little.
Philip P. Campbell.
Homer Hoch.
James G. Strong.
Hays B. White.
J. N. Tincher.
Richard E. Bird.

KENTUCKY.

Alben W. Barkley.
David H. Kincheloe.
Robert Y. Thomas, jr.
Charles F. Ogden.
Arthur B. Rouse.
Ralph Gilbert.
William J. Fields.
John M. Robison.

James O'Connor.
H. Garland Dupré.
Whitcomb P. Martin.
John N. Sandlin.

Carroll L. Beedy.
Wallace H. White, jr.

Albert A. Blakeney.
John Philip Hill.

Allen T. Treadway.
Frederick H. Gillett.
Samuel E. Winslow.
John Jacob Rogers.
A. Piatt Andrew.

Earl C. Michener.
John C. Ketchum.
Carl E. Mapes.
Patrick H. Kelley.
Louis C. Cramton.

Sydney Anderson.
Frank Clague.
Oscar E. Keller.

John E. Rankin.
Bill G. Lowrey.
Benjamin G. Humphreys.
Ross A. Collins.

Henry F. Lawrence.
Charles L. Faust.
Edgar C. Ellis.
William O. Atkeson.
Roscoe C. Patterson.
Sidney C. Roach.

Washington J. McCormick.

R. H. Thorpe.
Albert W. Jefferis.
Robert E. Evans.

Isaac Bacharach.
T. Frank Appleby.
Amos H. Radcliffe.

Frederick C. Hicks.
John Kissel.
Ardolph L. Kline.
Meyer London.
Thomas J. Ryan.
Frank Crowther.

Hallett S. Ward.
Edward W. Pou.
Charles M. Stedman.

Olger B. Burtress.

Nicholas Longworth.
A. E. B. Stephens.
Roy G. Fitzgerald.
John L. Cable.
Charles J. Thompson.
Charles C. Kearns.
Simeon D. Fess.
William W. Chalmers.
Israel M. Foster.
Edwin D. Ricketts.

Alice M. Robertson.
Charles D. Carter.
J. C. Pringley.

Willis C. Hawley.

William S. Vare.
George S. Graham.
George P. Darrow.
Henry W. Watson.
William W. Grist.
Fred B. Gerner.
I. Clinton Kline.
John M. Rose.
Adam M. Wyant.

W. Turner Logan.
James F. Byrnes.
Fred H. Dominick.

LOUISIANA.

Riley J. Wilson.
George K. Favrot.
Ladislav Lazaro.
James B. Aswell.

MAINE.

John E. Nelson.
Ira G. Herscy.

MARYLAND.

J. Charles Linthicum.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Frederick W. Dallinger.
Charles L. Underhill.
George Holden Tinkham.
Louis A. Frothingham.
William S. Greene.

MICHIGAN.

James C. McLaughlin.
Roy O. Woodruff.
Frank D. Scott.
W. Frank James.
Vincent M. Brennan.

MINNESOTA.

Walter H. Newton.
Oscar J. Larson.
Halvor Steenerson.

MISSISSIPPI.

Paul B. Johnson.
Percy E. Quin.
James W. Collier.

MISSOURI.

Theodore W. Hukriede.
Harry B. Hawes.
Marion E. Rhodes.
Edw. D. Hays.
Samuel A. Shelton.

MONTANA.

Carl W. Riddick.

NEBRASKA.

Melvin O. McLaughlin.
William E. Andrews.
A. R. Humphrey.

NEVADA.

Samuel E. Arentz.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Edward H. Wason.

NEW JERSEY.

Richard Wayne Parker.
Frederick R. Lehlbach.

NEW MEXICO.

Nestor Montoya.

NEW YORK.

Bertrand H. Snell.
Luther W. Mott.
Walter W. Magee.
Archie D. Sanders.
Clarence MacGregor.

NORTH CAROLINA.

Homer L. Lyon.
Alfred L. Bulwinkle.
Zebulon Weaver.

NORTH DAKOTA.

James H. Sinclair.

OHIO.

John C. Speaks.
James T. Begg.
C. Ellis Moore.
Joseph H. Himes.
W. M. Morgan.
Frank Murphy.
John G. Cooper.
Miner G. Norton.
Harry C. Gahn.
Theodore E. Burton.

OKLAHOMA.

F. B. Swank.
L. M. Gensman.

OREGON.

Nicholas J. Sinnott.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Samuel A. Kendall.
Henry W. Temple.
Milton W. Shreve.
Nathan L. Strong.
Stephen G. Porter.
M. Clyde Kelly.
John M. Morin.
Guy E. Campbell.
Thomas S. Crago.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

John J. McSwain.
William F. Stevenson.

SOUTH DAKOTA.

Charles A. Christopherson. William Williamson.

TENNESSEE.

B. Carroll Reece. Clarence W. Turner.
J. Will Taylor. Lon A. Scott.
Wynne F. Clouse. Finis J. Garrett.
Ewin L. Davis. Hubert F. Fisher.

TEXAS.

Eugene Black. James P. Buchanan.
John C. Box. Tom Connally.
Morgan G. Sanders. Fritz G. Lanham.
Sam Rayburn. Harry M. Wurzbach.
Hutton W. Sumners. John N. Garner.
Rufus Hardy. C. B. Hudspeth.
Clay Stone Briggs. Thomas L. Blanton.
Daniel E. Garrett. Marvin Jones.
Joseph J. Mansfield.

UTAH.

Don B. Colton. Elmer O. Leatherwood.

VERMONT.

Frank L. Greene. Porter H. Dale.

VIRGINIA.

Schuyler Otis Bland. Thomas W. Harrison.
Andrew J. Montague. R. Walton Moore.
J. M. Hooker.

WASHINGTON.

John F. Miller. John W. Summers.
Lindley H. Hadley. J. Stanley Webster.
Albert Johnson.

WEST VIRGINIA.

Leonard S. Echols.

WISCONSIN.

Edward Voigt. Joseph D. Beck.
John M. Nelson. David G. Classon.
John C. Kleczka. James A. Frear.
Florian Lampert. Adolphus P. Nelson.

WYOMING.

Frank W. Mondell.

The SPEAKER. Two hundred and eighty Members have answered to their names. A quorum is present.

NOTIFICATION TO THE PRESIDENT.

Mr. MONDELL. Mr. Speaker, I present the following resolution and ask for its immediate consideration.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Wyoming offers a resolution, which the Clerk will report.

The Clerk read as follows:

House Resolution 458.

Resolved, That a committee of three Members be appointed by the Speaker on the part of the House of Representatives to join with the committee on the part of the Senate to notify the President of the United States that a quorum of each House is assembled, and that Congress is ready to receive any communication that he may be pleased to make.

The SPEAKER. The question is on agreeing to the resolution.

The resolution was agreed to, and the Speaker appointed as the committee on the part of the House Mr. MONDELL, Mr. LONGWORTH, and Mr. GARRETT of Tennessee.

NOTIFICATION TO THE SENATE.

Mr. GREEN of Iowa. Mr. Speaker, I offer a resolution which I send to the Clerk's desk and ask for its immediate consideration.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Iowa offers a resolution, which the Clerk will report.

The Clerk read as follows:

House Resolution 459.

Resolved, That the Clerk of the House inform the Senate that a quorum of the House of Representatives has appeared, and that the House is ready to proceed with business.

The SPEAKER. The question is on agreeing to the resolution.

The resolution was agreed to.

HOUR OF DAILY MEETING.

Mr. CAMPBELL of Kansas. Mr. Speaker, I send the following resolution to the Clerk's desk and ask for its immediate consideration.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Kansas offers a resolution, which the Clerk will report.

The Clerk read as follows:

House Resolution 460.

Resolved, That until otherwise ordered the daily hour of meeting of the House of Representatives shall be 12 o'clock meridian.

The SPEAKER. The question is on agreeing to the resolution.

The resolution was agreed to.

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE.

A message from the Senate, by Mr. Craven, its Chief Clerk, announced that the Senate had passed the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the Secretary inform the House of Representatives that a quorum of the Senate is assembled and that the Senate is ready to proceed to business.

Also, Senate Resolution 372:

Resolved, That a committee consisting of two Senators be appointed to join such committee as may be appointed by the House of Representatives to wait upon the President of the United States and inform him that a quorum of each House is assembled and that Congress is ready to receive any communication he may be pleased to make.

And that in compliance with the foregoing resolution the Vice President had appointed members of said committee Mr. LONGE and Mr. UNDERWOOD.

REQUEST TO EXTEND REMARKS.

Mr. WOODRUFF. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD by printing the charges filed with the Judiciary Committee by the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. KELLER] against the Attorney General and the Attorney General's answer thereto.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Michigan asks unanimous consent to extend his remarks in the RECORD for the purpose indicated. Is there objection?

Mr. FOSTER. Reserving the right to object, will the gentleman from Michigan also include that they be printed in parallel columns?

Mr. WOODRUFF. I did not do that, but I will be glad to do so.

Mr. SMITH of Idaho. In eight-point type.

Mr. STRONG of Kansas. I will also ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD by printing the statement made by the Attorney General.

Mr. WOODRUFF. That is included.

Mr. JOHNSON of Washington. Mr. Speaker, I object to both requests.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Washington objects to both requests.

Mr. MOORE of Virginia. When the gentleman speaks of the statement of the Attorney General, does he refer to an interview?

Mr. STRONG of Kansas. Printed in this morning's paper.

The SPEAKER. Objection has been made.

Mr. CAMPBELL of Kansas. Objection has been made. I call for the regular order, Mr. Speaker.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS.

Mr. GREENE of Vermont. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Vermont asks unanimous consent to extend his remarks in the RECORD. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

EVERY HOME A SENTRY BOX.

Mr. GREENE of Vermont. Mr. Speaker, under leave to print given me by the House I desire respectfully to submit some suggestions as to a proper policy for our people and our Government as they were recently outlined by me in a letter to the Hon. Louis A. Coolidge, former Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, in his capacity as one of the incorporators of the new organization known as Sentinels of the Republic. In this letter I have endeavored to make clear in succinct form my earnest convictions concerning what I regard as, perhaps, the most important general political issue confronting the American people to-day and one upon which the future character of our Government and social order depends.

The letter follows:

I am sorry I shall not be able to get to Boston to-morrow to attend the mass meeting at Symphony Hall conducted by the newly organized Sentinels of the Republic to commemorate the two hundredth anniversary of the birth of Samuel Adams. But I hope the best of success will crown this first public demonstration of the new society whose slogan is, "Every citizen a sentinel; every home a sentry box." That last phrase tells the whole story. "Every home a sentry box." The genius of the English-speaking civilization from earliest days has ever made the hearthstone both the foundation and the shrine of its social order. Civic liberty was born at the fireside, was reared and made strong by experience in local self-government, and forever renewed itself in successive generations of men and women who did not expect the Nation's government to do for them what they ought to do for themselves at home.

This American experiment in civics was originally meant to be a popular government, deriving its just powers from the consent of the "governed," proceeding from the countless hearthstones of the land to Washington, and not descending from Washington upon the hearthstones. The sturdy old idea of a sturdy old generation was that that was the best government that governed least and still maintained a healthy social order. Faithful to that policy, free government in America waxed and prospered for many years.

But nowadays a misguided public interest is persistently uprooting the local self-government that has bred strong men and women

for the conduct of national affairs, is centralizing the government in well-nigh innumerable bureaus and commissions at Washington, and through one device and another of paternalism is seducing the ancient spirit of independence and self-reliance among our people, gradually bringing them to be dependent upon the will and favor of politicians in the National Capital and implanting in them an ever-growing sense of irresponsibility and ease that can in the end breed a generation of parasites and helpless dependents with whom no so-called free government could either actually govern or be free.

"Every home a sentry box." It is time to rouse the multitude to an understanding of the danger that confronts them and their children and their children's children. These paternalistic devices now being introduced to a people whose forebears would have indignantly repelled the attempt to pauperize them are but the vain inventions of political doctors who are desperately struggling to dose into a few more flickers of life the decaying civic institutions and social order of lands across the sea. They are desperate Old World attempts to keep an outraged multitude quiet yet a little while longer. They are Old World remedies brought over here to cure a country that isn't sick.

"Every home a sentry box." Let us highly resolve to restore the old balance of power between the States and the Federal Government in every respect consistent with national integrity and safety. Let us restore to the fullest practical measure the old spirit and policy of local self-government among our people. Let us bend our energies as far as may be upon the idea of developing the strength of the Nation through the nursery of the home and the home community. The Government at Washington can never be any stronger than the homes it comes out of. Let us maintain all the government we can at home, where we can keep our eyes on it.

UNANIMOUS CONSENT CALENDAR.

The SPEAKER. To-day is suspension day and the Unanimous Consent Calendar is in order. The Clerk will report the first bill on the calendar.

LAC DU FLAMBEAU BAND OF LAKE SUPERIOR CHIPPEWAS, WISCONSIN.

The first bill on the calendar was the bill (H. R. 6428) for the enrollment and allotment of the Lac du Flambeau Band of Lake Superior Chippewas in the State of Wisconsin, and for other purposes.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of this bill?

Mr. CARTER. Reserving the right to object, I ask that the bill be read.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That within 90 days after the approval of this act the Secretary of the Interior be, and he hereby is, authorized and directed to add to the existing rolls of the Lac du Flambeau Band of Chippewa Indians the names of all persons legally entitled to enrollment born prior to the approval of this act, including the issue of members of the band heretofore enrolled or who may be enrolled hereunder, such roll to constitute the final roll of the Lac du Flambeau Band. In the preparation of this roll the said Secretary shall be assisted by a committee of members of the said band duly appointed at a general council of the Lac du Flambeau Band called for that purpose. Immediately after the approval of the roll the Secretary of the Interior shall cause allotments of land within the Lac du Flambeau Indian Reservation to be made to the members of the band whose names appear on said additional roll (exclusive of the merchantable timber on such land) in conformity with the provisions of the treaty of September 30, 1854 (10 Stat. L., p. 1109), and acts of Congress applicable to allotting lands to members of an Indian tribe: *Provided*, That if there is not sufficient unappropriated land on the reservation to give each member the full acreage to which he or she is entitled, the Secretary of the Interior may prorate the lands as nearly as practicable among the members so enrolled. The patents for the allotments made hereunder shall issue to the allottees as early as practicable after the merchantable timber thereon has been removed, and the right is hereby reserved to the United States to cut and market the merchantable timber on the lands so allotted, the proceeds to be disposed of as herein provided. When the merchantable timber has been cut from the lands so allotted the title to such timber as remains on said lands shall thereupon pass to the respective allottees: *Provided further*, That the land allotted or reserved hereunder shall be subject to all the laws of the United States prohibiting the introduction of intoxicants into the Indian country until otherwise provided by Congress.

Sec. 2. That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he hereby is, authorized to sell at the current market value in the year which the timber is cut or logged, the merchantable timber on the lands allotted under the provisions of this act under such rules and regulations as he may prescribe, the net proceeds derived therefrom, together with any undistributed proceeds derived from the sale of timber heretofore cut and sold from such lands, shall be distributed per capita and paid to the members of the band enrolled under the provisions of this act where such members are or may hereafter be adjudged by the Secretary of the Interior to be competent to manage their own affairs and care for their own business; and in cases where members have not been adjudged competent by the Secretary of the Interior, their shares shall be deposited to their individual credit as individual Indian moneys are now deposited and paid to them or used for their benefit under the supervision of the Secretary of the Interior: *Provided*, That of the amount now on deposit derived from the sale of tribal timber, at least \$50,000 shall be distributed among the members enrolled under the provisions of this act as early as practicable after the approval of the roll as herein provided.

Sec. 3. That there be set aside for the village of Lac du Flambeau, lots 3 and 4 of section 8, and lots 3 and 4 of section 5, township 40 north, range 5 east; for the Indian village lots 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5 of section 1, and lots 1, 5, 6, and 7 of section 2, and lots 1, 2, and 3 of section 12, township 40 north, range 5 east, and for the school and agency farm approximately 200 acres of unappropriated land, and sections 6 and 7, township 40 north, range 5 east.

The following committee amendments were read.

Strike out all of section 3 of the bill and insert in lieu thereof a new section to be known as section 3 and to read as follows:

"Sec. 3. That there be reserved from allotment or other disposition the following lands: For the village of Lac du Flambeau, the south-

west quarter of the southeast quarter and lots 3 and 4 of section 5, and lots 3 and 4 of section 8, township 40 north, range 5 east; for the Indian village, lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6 of section 1, lots 1 and 7 of section 2, and lots 1, 2, and 3 of section 12, township 40 north, range 4 east; and for the school and agency farm, the unappropriated land in sections 6 and 7, township 40 north, range 5 east; that in the east half of section 31 and that in the west half of section 32, township 41 north, range 5 east."

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

Mr. CARTER. Reserving the right to object, I would like to ask the gentleman in charge of the bill a question or two about this legislation. This appears to be a bill for the final allotment of land to this band of Chippewa Indians, there having been an allotment made to a certain portion of them in the past. It also provides for the enrollment of Indians, some of whom have been born since the rolls were closed. Are there any others to be added to the rolls except the newly born?

Mr. ROACH. No; this completes the roll.

Mr. CARTER. Are there other Indians to be enrolled except those born since the last roll was closed?

Mr. ROACH. The principal number of Indians to be added are the newly born since the former allotment was made. There are a number that were not included in the former allotment that will be included in this, but only a few.

Mr. CARTER. Were those enrolled before and not allotted, or were they never enrolled?

Mr. ROACH. I am not able to answer that question. On the first page of the report it says:

It appears from the evidence considered by your committee that in the year 1903 approximately 45,000 acres of the reservation of the Lac du Flambeau Band of Lake Superior Chippewas was allotted to some 600 Indians in number on this reservation; that there remained approximately 24,500 acres of this reservation which has been unallotted, and that some 450 Indians would be benefited by the enactment of this legislation. These 450 Indians for the most part are Indians who have been born since the allotment above referred to. It is proposed by this bill to allot this remaining 24,500 acres of unallotted land to these new-born Indians.

Mr. CARTER. I understand that it says "for the most part," but I want to know what is meant by "the most part." Can the gentleman tell the House how many of these Indians who are to be reenrolled were living at the time of the last enrollment?

Mr. ROACH. I will state it in another way. Practically all of the 450 are new-born since the former enrollment was made.

Mr. CARTER. But there were some living at the time the former enrollment was made and not enrolled?

Mr. ROACH. A few, but I am not able to state the exact number. I made inquiry of the commissioner during the hearings, but do not now recall the number. Perhaps the gentleman from Wisconsin can give the number.

Mr. CARTER. Can the gentleman from Wisconsin tell us why they were not enrolled?

Mr. A. P. NELSON. Mr. Speaker, I can answer by saying that the exact number might be difficult to state. The department itself would be unable to do that, and in the report they say that approximately 450 will be the number, most of whom have been born since the last allotment. They believe that 450 is about as near the number as can be ascertained, and that that is the number among whom the 24,500 acres allotable is to be allotted.

I will read a letter that I received November 3. As the gentleman knows, this bill has been up once or twice, and the question has been raised, Is the Interior Department and the Commissioner of Indian Affairs definitely committed to this legislation and is there any reason why the legislation should not be passed? For the information of the committee and in direct answer to the question of the gentleman from Oklahoma, I would like to insert a letter which I received on November 3 from Commissioner Burke in reference to this particular bill. The letter is as follows:

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
Washington, November 3, 1922.

Hon. A. P. NELSON,
House of Representatives.

MY DEAR MR. NELSON: Your letter of October 30, in relation to the passage of H. R. 6428 (67th Cong., 2d sess.), a bill for the enrollment and allotment of the Lac du Flambeau Indians, has been received.

I note what you say with reference to the consideration of the bill coming under the Unanimous Consent Calendar shortly after the convening of Congress.

I wish to advise you that the measure to which you refer has twice been favorably reported upon by the department and has the unqualified approval of this office in the event of the minor amendment in section 3 thereof, which has been referred to in the reports mentioned. Copies of the reports referred to are inclosed.

Our office is heartily in favor of allotting all the available tribal lands at Lac du Flambeau Reservation to the members of the band who are now living and entitled to allotments. Our records show that there are approximately 24,580 acres available for allotment purposes and that there are approximately 450 members of the band who have not

received allotments. It will be seen that the allotment of the entire acreage to the unallotted members would give them about 54 acres each. I am not aware of anything I could say at this time which would more clearly and definitely indicate our approval of the measure under consideration.

Cordially yours,

CHAS. H. BURKE,
Commissioner.

Mr. CARTER. Does the gentleman know whether there is any treaty with reference to the allotment of these lands to these particular Indians?

Mr. A. P. NELSON. Only the general treaty of September 30, 1854.

Mr. CARTER. Has there ever been any treaty with reference to the final closing of the roll of this band of Indians?

Mr. A. P. NELSON. I would not make a definite answer because I wish to be correct, but my best information in going over the matter with Commissioner Burke, and particularly Assistant Commissioner Meritt, is that there was nothing in the consideration of this bill as far as treaties are concerned with the rights of the Indians that could be questioned.

Mr. CARTER. Here is the difficulty I am trying to avoid. If you have a treaty with the Indians providing for the closing of the rolls at a certain time and the rolls were closed at that time, then if you undertake to add other names to the roll you probably would involve the Government in a suit for recovery by these Indians already on the roll.

Mr. A. P. NELSON. Does not the gentleman think that the commissioner, with his usual thorough and careful consideration of all subjects, has taken all these matters into consideration with reference to this legislation, especially in view of his three letters of approval? The commissioner makes the reply that he does in response to my direct question, which I have already stated. This matter has also been in the regular council, and has been approved there by a majority of the Indians.

Mr. CARTER. I want to say to the gentleman that I have very great confidence in the ability, the understanding, and the integrity of the present Commissioner of Indian Affairs, and I am sure, if he has given a favorable report upon the bill, he has considered all of these questions. However, the report of the committee does not print any statement upon the bill from the commissioner or the Secretary of the Interior, and that is why I ask the question. We have had similar cases where we have closed the rolls of tribes by a treaty. Afterwards we would reopen those rolls by statute, and in every instance the Indians have come back on the Government. They have been sent to the Court of Claims and they have recovered.

Mr. ROACH. Mr. Speaker, the assistant commissioner, Mr. Meritt, appeared before the subcommittee handling this legislation, of which I was the chairman. He stated that the purpose of the legislation was to close up the affairs of this tribe. I assume from his statement that the purpose of the legislation being to "close up the affairs of the Lac du Flambeau Tribe," that heretofore it had not been closed up. Else he would not have made that statement.

Mr. SNELL. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ROACH. Yes.

Mr. SNELL. Does the gentleman understand by this legislation that it actually closes the rolls and that there will be no further distribution?

Mr. ROACH. This legislation will close the rolls. The question was asked as to whether there had been a former closing of the rolls, and I assumed from the statement of the assistant commissioner, to which I have just referred, that the former allotment had not closed the rolls.

Mr. SNELL. How much money is there in the Treasury at the present time that is available for this distribution? I notice this bill provides for distributing \$50,000.

Mr. ROACH. This money to be distributed is from the sale of timber to be sold.

Mr. SNELL. I notice the provision in line 20, page 3—that of the amount now on deposit derived from the sale of tribal timber at least \$50,000 shall be distributed—

And so forth. There is some money in the Treasury at the present time?

Mr. ROACH. Twenty-four thousand five hundred and eighty-eight dollars in the Treasury at the present time.

Mr. SNELL. Do I understand there is only \$24,588 on deposit at the present time?

Mr. ROACH. Twenty-four thousand five hundred and eighty-eight dollars.

Mr. SNELL. How can you distribute \$50,000 out of \$24,500?

Mr. ROACH. From the sale of this timber. This bill provides for the sale of certain timber by the Secretary of the Interior.

Mr. SNELL. But the bill provides for a distribution of \$50,000 out of the money now on deposit.

Mr. A. P. NELSON. I think the gentleman is mistaken. There are 24,500 acres of land yet to be distributed and allotted.

Mr. SNELL. Can the gentleman from Wisconsin tell me how much money there is on hand?

Mr. A. P. NELSON. Approximately \$50,000 on deposit at the present time.

Mr. SNELL. How long has that money been there?

Mr. A. P. NELSON. I would not be able to say the exact time, but, no doubt, it has been received from the sale of timber.

Mr. SNELL. As the gentleman understands this legislation, it actually closes up this whole transaction and we wipe it off the slate?

Mr. A. P. NELSON. Yes. I have gone over the matter very thoroughly with the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, and the bureau is just as anxious as it can be to have the whole matter settled and finally disposed of. It has been hanging fire for a long while, and the only reasonable way to do it is to get it settled as the department desires, as it has indicated that it should be done.

Mr. CARTER. This is probably what has happened with reference to the money in the Treasury. The timber is being sold now, is it not?

Mr. ROACH. This bill authorizes the sale of the timber.

Mr. CARTER. What the gentleman from New York [Mr. SNELL] is trying to get at is how it is you have a statement in the report of only \$24,000 in the Treasury.

Mr. SNELL. That is an error.

Mr. CARTER. And yet you have \$50,000 provided for in the bill.

Mr. ROACH. I do not think it is a mistake.

Mr. SNELL. You can not distribute \$50,000 out of \$24,000.

Mr. ROACH. This authorizes the sale of timber, and that, together with the money on deposit, would make up the amount.

Mr. CARTER. Perhaps some other sales have been made since then, and that money has been accumulating since the information came to the committee. Some reservations are made here. Three reservations seem to be made—one for the village of Lac du Flambeau, one for the Indian village, and another for the school and agency farm. How much is reserved in those three reservations?

Mr. A. P. NELSON. Approximately 40 acres. That is for school purposes.

Mr. CARTER. I think the gentleman is mistaken about that, because in the bill there are two quarters of a quarter section, which would be 40 acres each, which would make 80 acres.

Mr. A. P. NELSON. Forty acres are reserved distinctly for village purposes.

Mr. CARTER. Three hundred and twenty acres seem to be reserved in the east half of section 31.

Mr. A. P. NELSON. Yes; but if the gentleman will notice there are reservations for several purposes, such as village and school and agency farm.

Mr. CARTER. I understand. Just what is the proper definition of "merchantable timber"? Can the gentleman tell us?

Mr. A. P. NELSON. Anything that will sell on the market.

Mr. CARTER. That does not mean dead and down timber; it means anything that can be sold to a sawmill?

Mr. MACGREGOR. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, what does this do with these Indians; take them out from under the jurisdiction of the Government so as to cease paying for them?

Mr. A. P. NELSON. No; it does not take them from the jurisdiction of the Government. This does not change the status quo at all. This land is to be allotted so as to give him a place to live on. Certainly the purpose of the department, as far as possible, is to make these Indians self-supporting wherever they can do so, and if they can get a small piece of land where they can build a home, why, that will tend in that direction.

Mr. MACGREGOR. And in the meantime cutting all the timber from the land, denuding it and selling it, and there is \$50,000 to be distributed among the members enrolled under the provisions of this act.

Mr. A. P. NELSON. And it is for the best interests of the Indians and the department that the merchantable timber shall be sold.

Mr. SNELL. Will the gentleman yield? I think it is important that we know about the money. It has been stated that there was \$50,000, whereas it distinctly states on page 2 of the report that the amount on deposit in the Treasury is

only \$24,988. Now, line 21, page 3, of the bill contains the provision for distributing \$50,000 of the money now on deposit. I think the amount should be absolutely known before we allow this legislation to go through. You can not distribute \$50,000 out of \$24,000.

Mr. ROACH. Where is that?

Mr. SNELL. Page 3, line 20. "Provided, That of the amount now on deposit derived from the sale of tribal timber at least \$50,000 shall be distributed."

Mr. ROACH. There are certain timber contracts. This timber is sold under contract and annual payments are now being made to the trust fund. Now, I do not believe that the money derived from the sale of that timber is included in this \$24,988. It is the sum to be derived from the sale of timber, and from what money is already on hand the distribution of the \$50,000 is to be made. This is a general statement of the affairs of the Lac du Flambeau Indians, of their financial condition, property held, and so forth.

Mr. CARTER. I notice in line 15, page 2, provision is made as follows:

The patents for the allotments made hereunder shall issue to the allottees as early as practicable after the merchantable timber thereon has been removed, and the right is hereby reserved to the United States to cut and market the merchantable timber on the land so allotted, the proceeds to be disposed of as herein provided. When the merchantable timber has been cut from the land so allotted the title to such timber as remains on said land shall thereupon pass to the respective allottees.

It says that allotment shall be made in conformity with the provisions of the treaty of September 30, 1854. Now, can the gentleman tell me when this land is allotted to the Indians whether they will have the right of alienation or not?

Mr. ROACH. Pardon me, but I was talking to a gentleman and did not hear your question.

Mr. CARTER. When this land is allotted to the Indians there does not seem to be any restrictions as to sale, and so forth, placed in this bill. Now, will the Indians be permitted to alienate? Can the gentleman tell us that?

Mr. ROACH. No, I could not; but I do not think they would.

Mr. CARTER. That is a very important thing. Unless there is some restriction as to sale, taxation, and incumbrance placed by the law these people might be left homeless within a very short time.

Mr. ROACH. I am of the opinion that the general law relating to the Indian tribes takes care of that, and that only competent Indians can alienate after they have received patents in fee.

Mr. A. P. NELSON. The gentleman appreciates the fact that these little details possibly ought to be clearly set forth, but I want to assure him of this fact, that with a bill of this kind it is very difficult to state in full all of these technical details. I want to say to the gentleman, however, that it does seem to me that with the commissioner of the bureau and with the assistant commissioner of the bureau having gone over these matters thoroughly and having made two separate favorable reports in which they approve the bill unqualifiedly, there should be no objection to its passage.

Mr. CARTER. Doubtless they have. As I say, I have a very high regard for the commissioner, but I might disagree with him as to whether these Indians should be permitted to alienate. That is a very important matter.

Mr. ROACH. I will say this to the gentleman, that there has already been allotted to this same tribe of Indians 45,756 acres, and I presume that this allotment among these 450 Indians will be upon the same basis and on the same terms as the allotments of their ancestors, those who have previously been allotted. There should not be any difference between this allotment and the former allotments in this particular tribe.

Mr. CARTER. Under the former allotments, made under the treaty, were restricted Indians permitted to alienate their lands?

Mr. ROACH. I presume that inasmuch as their affairs are still administered by the Committee on Indian Affairs they are not permitted to alienate their land.

Mr. CARTER. Oh, no; it would still be necessary to administer the tribal affairs even though these restrictions were not removed.

Mr. ROACH. The gentleman will understand that it would be only fair that these 450 should be allotted in the same manner.

Mr. CARTER. I recall a similar mistake being made with another band of the Chippewas, known as the White Earth Band, and a great many of those Indians lost their entire

property because there was placed in the bill a permission to permit a mixed-blood Indian to alienate his title. The roll did not distinguish the pure bloods from the mixed bloods. There being no other determining factor, the Indian would go into court and swear that he was a mixed blood, and it entailed no end of litigation and a considerable loss of property to the Indians in that particular section of country.

Mr. ROACH. The gentleman is a member of the Committee on Indian Affairs and is more familiar with this matter than I am. It is my impression that the Indians to be allotted under this provision will not be permitted by the Secretary of the Interior to alienate their lands and that the general law would prohibit them from doing so.

Mr. KELLY of Pennsylvania. The gentleman from Oklahoma [Mr. CARTER] recalls that this whole Chippewa matter is very much mixed up; particularly the Red Earth and the White Earth Bands have their affairs mixed up.

Mr. CARTER. Yes. It is the most complicated Indian problem I know of; the only thing that is more complicated is the Federal Government itself. [Laughter.]

Mr. ROACH. But there is nothing particularly complicated about this legislation.

Mr. SNELL. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ROACH. Yes.

Mr. SNELL. What proportion of these Indians have been declared to be competent to manage their own affairs?

Mr. ROACH. As I recall the statement of the Assistant Commissioner, Mr. Meritt, made before our committee, it has been some time since the hearings were held; he stated that the larger number of these 450 are minors. I do not remember now the exact number. I have the exact data, however, in my office.

Mr. SNELL. Can the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. A. P. NELSON] give us the proportion in that number?

Mr. A. P. NELSON. I could not give that information.

Mr. SNELL. I think the provision should be amended on page 3, lines 20 and 21, so that the distribution proposed shall also include the money to be derived from the sale of timber.

Mr. ROACH. I will have no objection to that, but I have not the necessary information before me.

Mr. SNELL. If you have not the money now on hand, you certainly could not distribute it.

Mr. ARENTZ. On page 3, line 20, I suggest after the word "deposit" that the words "and hereafter" be inserted, so that it will read, "that of the amount now on deposit and hereafter derived from the sale of tribal timber," and so forth.

Mr. ROACH. I have no objection to that if it will satisfy the gentleman.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

Mr. KELLY of Pennsylvania. Reserving still further the right to object, Mr. Speaker, I would like to ask the gentleman in charge of the bill as to a provision in section 2. I think an amendment should be inserted at about line 4, providing that the Indian council that is now in existence in this band might have the right to act, along with the Secretary of the Interior, in the sale of this merchantable timber. It seems to me that this band should have its tribal council acting with the Commissioner in the sale of timber. I should like to offer an amendment of that kind and I do not think there will be any objection to it.

Mr. ROACH. Well, I will accept such an amendment on that point if the gentleman desires to offer it.

Mr. MOORES of Indiana. Mr. Speaker, is this bill up for consideration?

The SPEAKER. It is.

Mr. MOORES of Indiana. Then I object.

Mr. ROACH. I ask unanimous consent, Mr. Speaker, that the bill be passed over without prejudice.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Missouri asks unanimous consent that the bill be passed over without prejudice and retain its place on the calendar. Is there objection?

Mr. MOORES of Indiana. I have no objection.

There was no objection.

MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT—REPORT OF THE BUDGET.

A message in writing from the President of the United States was communicated to the House of Representatives by Mr. Latta, one of his secretaries.

The SPEAKER laid before the House the following message from the President of the United States, which was read, and, with the accompanying document, referred to the Committee on Appropriations:

To the Congress of the United States:

I transmit herewith the Budget of the United States for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1924, which is summarized in the following statement:

Budget summary.

[Exclusive of postal revenues and postal expenditures paid from postal revenues.]

	Estimated, 1924.	Estimated, 1923.	Actual, 1922.
Total receipts.....	\$3,361,812,359	\$3,429,862,959	\$4,109,104,150.94
Total expenditures (including reduction of the public debt required by law to be made from ordinary receipts).....	3,180,843,234	3,703,801,671	3,795,302,499.84
Excess of expenditures.....		273,938,712	
Excess of receipts.....	180,969,125		313,801,651.10

In the Budget for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1923, transmitted to Congress December 5, 1921, the estimated receipts for the fiscal year 1922 were \$3,943,453,663, and the estimated expenditures \$3,967,922,366, thus forecasting an apparent excess of expenditures over receipts of \$24,468,703. At the close of business on June 30, 1922, it was found that the actual receipts for the fiscal year 1922 were \$4,109,104,150.94 and the actual expenditures \$3,795,302,499.84, making an excess of receipts over expenditures of \$313,801,651.10. That we closed the fiscal year 1922 with a surplus of \$313,801,651.10 instead of an estimated deficit of \$24,468,703 was due in no small measure to the fact that at the beginning of the fiscal year 1922 a system of financial control was established in the executive branch of the Government under the Budget system. Immediately upon the commencement of the fiscal year 1922 Executive pressure for the closest economies was brought to bear upon the business organization of the Government. For the first time in the history of this country coordination was established in the routine business of the Government and the departments and establishments thus brought together in a common effort for economy.

While the estimate of receipts and expenditures for the fiscal year 1923 as made at the time of the presentation of the Budget in December, 1921, indicated that the receipts would be \$3,338,182,750 and the expenditures \$3,505,754,727, a revision of the prospective receipts and expenditures made on July 1, 1922, the commencement of the fiscal year, indicated that the receipts would be \$3,073,825,311 and the expenditures \$3,771,258,542. That revised estimate indicated an excess of expenditures over receipts of \$697,433,231.

As a result, however, of the operations of the first five months of the current fiscal year, a revised estimate of receipts has now been made showing a total of \$3,429,862,959. The considerable increase over the July estimate is due to the stimulation in the collection of ordinary receipts aided by an increase in the customs revenues. On the other hand, due to continued pressure for economies and a revision of the expenditure program based on five months of actual operation, it is now estimated that the expenditures for the fiscal year 1923 will be \$3,703,801,671. These revised figures indicate an apparent prospective deficit of \$273,938,712. I am hopeful, however, that the conditions on which this estimate is predicated will change for the better in the ensuing months of the fiscal year and that the close of the year will show a balanced account.

It is well to mention that of the total estimated expenditures of \$3,703,801,671 for the fiscal year 1923, approximately \$2,000,000,000 will be expended in the payment of pensions, payments to or on behalf of World War veterans, interest on the public debt, and for the reduction of the public debt required by law to be made from ordinary receipts.

This estimate of expenditures during the fiscal year 1923 includes the amount of the difference between the cash receipts from sales of war savings stamps, series of 1918, and their face value, which series becomes due January 1, 1923. This amount of approximately \$125,000,000 represents discount accruals covering a period of five years, and while not an expenditure properly chargeable against the ordinary receipts of 1923 must be met this fiscal year, and therefore has been included in this year's estimated expenditures.

We now come to the Budget for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1924. It is estimated that the total ordinary receipts from all sources, excluding the Postal Service, will be \$3,361,812,359. This is \$747,291,791.94 less than the actual receipts for 1922 and \$68,050,600 less than the estimated receipts for 1923. The items which make up this estimated total for 1924 are compared with similar items for the two preceding years, as follows:

Receipts.

Source.	1924	1923	1922
Internal-revenue receipts.....	\$2,425,000,000	\$2,400,000,000	\$3,213,253,256.79
Customs receipts.....	425,000,000	450,000,000	356,443,387.18
Miscellaneous receipts:			
Interest, premium, and discount.....	232,863,263	237,800,455	57,460,287.03
Sale of Government properties.....	35,404,410	95,859,125	116,287,787.86
Public domain receipts.....	16,149,650	16,214,600	16,334,595.64
Franchise tax, Federal reserve banks.....	10,000,000	10,000,000	59,974,465.64
Profits on coinage, bullion deposits, etc.....	10,000,000	17,000,000	21,660,921.07
Fees, fines, and forfeitures.....	33,000,642	31,295,357	32,539,339.35
Repayments of foreign loans and other investments.....	59,175,000	58,643,000	120,658,726.93
District of Columbia receipts.....	15,506,500	16,363,415	15,235,016.44
Panama Canal receipts.....	14,224,000	13,924,000	11,747,092.47
Trust fund receipts.....	65,319,179	61,196,522	57,939,581.32
Other sources.....	20,169,715	21,566,485	29,569,693.22
Total miscellaneous receipts.....	511,812,359	579,862,959	539,407,506.97
Total receipts, all sources.....	3,361,812,359	3,429,862,959	4,109,104,150.94

The estimate of expenditures for the fiscal year 1924 is \$3,180,843,234. This is the amount which it is estimated will be withdrawn from the Treasury during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1924. This estimate of cash withdrawal is to be distinguished from the estimate of appropriations contained in the Budget, since withdrawals during the fiscal year will be made from appropriations heretofore made as well as from appropriations recommended in this Budget. Furthermore, a portion of the money to be appropriated for the fiscal year 1924 will not be withdrawn from the Treasury until after the close of that fiscal year.

These expenditures may be divided into two general classes, those which partake of the nature of fixed charges and are not generally subject to administrative control, and those which are subject to administrative control.

Included within the first class are pensions, payments to or on behalf of World War veterans, interest on the public debt, and the reduction of the public debt required by law to be made from the ordinary receipts of the Government. These items, together with certain other, but smaller, items not generally subject to administrative control, represent about two-thirds of the estimated expenditures, leaving approximately \$1,000,000,000 subject to administrative control.

The foregoing does not include expenditures for the Postal Service and the Post Office Department payable from postal revenues. Such expenditures for the fiscal year 1922 were \$545,666,532.28, a deficiency of \$64,346,234.52, payable from ordinary receipts, being included in the ordinary expenditures for 1922 hereinbefore mentioned. The estimated expenditures from postal revenues during 1923 are \$559,996,841.69, an estimated deficiency of \$31,502,570.76 being included in the estimated ordinary expenditures for 1923. The estimated expenditures from postal revenues for 1924 are \$584,653,151.50, and it is estimated that through proper readjustments there will be a surplus of postal revenues over expenditures amounting to \$952,439.56 for that year.

That we approach the commencement of the fiscal year 1924 with an estimated surplus for that year of \$180,969,125 is certainly most encouraging. While I am hopeful that there will be no deficit in the current fiscal year, 1923, if such a deficit does occur this surplus for 1924 will give a margin to take care of it.

Successful management of the public debt in the transactions involving large refunding operations is essential to the public credit and closely related to successful Budget operations. The Treasury Department has been carrying out a program of orderly funding and gradual liquidation of the public debt. On June 30, 1922, the gross public debt was \$22,963,381,708.31, as compared with \$23,977,450,552.54 on June 30, 1921, showing a reduction of \$1,014,068,844.23 during the fiscal year 1922. This reduction was accomplished through the following means: First, in the amount of \$422,694,600, through the cumulative sinking fund and other public debt expenditures payable from certain specific receipts; second, in the amount of \$277,572,593.13, through the reduction in the net balance in the general fund of the Treasury; and third, in the amount of \$313,801,-

651.10, through the surplus of ordinary receipts over expenditures for the year.

On April 30, 1921, the short-term outstanding debt maturing before June 30, 1923, was more than \$7,500,000,000, which through the reductions referred to and refunding operations was reduced to about \$4,500,000,000 on June 30, 1922, and up to November 15, 1922, this amount had been further reduced to approximately \$3,000,000,000. These refunding operations have involved the issue on October 16, 1922, of approximately \$750,000,000 long-term bonds and the issue of Treasury notes aggregating \$2,743,334,000 maturing as follows: \$701,897,700 during 1924, \$936,727,700 during 1925, and \$1,104,708,600 during 1926. These refunding operations are carried on for the purpose of changing the maturity date of public debt obligations and thus to avoid the necessity for meeting obligations of many billions of dollars at one time. The resulting distribution of maturities does not indicate a reduction in the total of such obligations.

We now come to the estimates of appropriations for 1924, amounting to \$3,078,940,331.69. This is \$195,298,359.14 less than the appropriations already made for the current fiscal year, 1923. Early in July I called together in open meeting for the third time the executives constituting the business establishment of the Government and at that time further emphasized the need of more rigid economy in the expenditure of public funds. I stated that the estimated receipts for the fiscal year 1924 would not permit so liberal appropriations for that year as had been made for the current fiscal year, 1923. The preparation of the estimates of appropriations as they appear in the Budget was controlled by this policy. While it may be possible to make a small reduction in an item here and there, any material reduction will necessitate a change in the administrative policy upon which estimates of appropriations for the fiscal year 1924 are based. I am giving below a comparative statement of the estimates of appropriations for 1924 and appropriations for 1923.

Comparative statement of estimates of appropriations for 1924 and appropriations for 1923.

	Estimates of appropriations, 1924.	Appropriations, 1923.
Legislative establishment.....	\$14,418,912.60	\$14,504,164.95
Executive office.....	382,850.00	396,595.00
Special repairs, Executive Mansion.....	25,000.00	
Independent offices:		
Civil Service Commission.....	877,295.00	807,911.00
Employees' Compensation Commission.....	2,432,740.00	2,660,306.00
Federal Board for Vocational Education.....	6,427,000.00	5,932,000.00
Federal Trade Commission.....	955,000.00	955,600.00
General Accounting Office.....	3,361,163.00	3,922,418.00
Housing Corporation.....	870,450.00	1,056,425.00
Interstate Commerce Commission.....	4,514,500.00	5,361,462.00
Shipping Board and Emergency Fleet Corporation.....	50,411,500.00	100,459,000.00
State, War, and Navy Department Buildings.....	1,707,230.00	3,771,930.00
Tariff Commission.....	700,000.00	345,000.00
United States Veterans' Bureau.....	440,313,000.00	422,077,323.45
Other independent offices.....	1,874,780.74	2,287,884.00
Department of Agriculture.....	81,251,613.00	62,412,036.00
Department of Commerce.....	19,715,535.00	20,618,496.20
Department of the Interior.....	316,207,752.00	327,514,157.10
Department of Justice.....	18,751,056.00	18,631,205.00
Department of Labor.....	6,203,556.00	7,490,188.11
Navy Department.....	296,934,025.00	298,324,255.25
Post Office Department, payable from the Treasury.....		14,600.00
State Department.....	15,058,237.79	11,095,200.66
Treasury Department.....	148,888,892.28	160,627,265.44
War Department, including Panama Canal.....	326,517,303.28	346,894,386.87
District of Columbia.....	25,043,973.00	25,990,050.80
Ordinary.....	1,783,843,331.69	1,844,149,890.83
Reduction in principal of the public debt:		
Sinking fund.....	298,872,000.00	283,838,800.00
Purchase of Liberty bonds from foreign repayments.....	31,225,000.00	31,250,000.00
Redemption of bonds and notes from estate taxes.....	5,000,000.00	5,000,000.00
Redemption of securities from Federal reserve bank franchise tax receipts.....	10,000,000.00	10,000,000.00
Principal of the public debt.....	345,097,000.00	330,088,800.00
Interest on the public debt.....	950,000,000.00	1,100,000,000.00
Total payable from the Treasury.....	3,078,940,331.69	3,274,238,690.83
Post Office Department and Postal Service, payable from postal revenues.....	590,166,191.50	564,524,766.50
Total, including Post Office Department and Postal Service.....	3,669,106,523.19	3,838,763,457.33

¹ Including \$125,000,000 discount accruals of war savings stamps, series of 1918, due Jan. 1, 1923.

Statement No. 8 of the Budget gives a functional classification of the estimates for the fiscal year 1924, which will be found interesting and informative, showing as it does the approximate amounts devoted to important Government activities and interests. This classification has four general divisions—general functions, military functions, civil functions, and a grouping of the non-functional appropriations.

It will be found that a total of \$103,070,886 is carried for general functions, which include the legislative, judicial, executive, and the general administrative operations of the Government which can not be allocated to specific civil functions.

The sum of \$1,256,715,939 is provided for military functions, which include military pensions, retirement pay, annuities and World War allowances, and national defense.

The amount recommended for national defense is divided into two classes: Army, \$256,552,887; Navy, \$289,880,993.

The amount recommended for the maintenance and operation of the Army will provide for a Regular Army of 12,000 officers and 125,000 enlisted men, exclusive of the Philippine Scouts, which is the force now authorized by Congress; will provide for the training of 15,000 reserve officers for a period of 15 days and for 150 for a period of three months, as against a total of only 5,000 for 15 days during the current fiscal year; will provide for the attendance of 38,000 men at civilian military training camps as against 27,000 during this current fiscal year; and will enable the Militia Bureau to increase the strength of the National Guard from 160,000 officers and men—the strength on June 30, 1922—to 215,000 officers and men. While no increase in the number of students enrolled at Reserve Officers' Training Corps units at schools and colleges—now totaling 96,000 students in 225 institutions—is provided, the funds recommended, however, will enable a larger number of these students to be given both basic and advanced courses of instruction.

The funds recommended will provide for all essentials connected with the upkeep of all military posts, camps, and stations, the Army transport service, the coast defenses of the United States, Panama and insular possessions, and other military activities, and, in addition, allow \$3,166,767 for new construction at military posts and \$750,000 toward the replacement of worn-out portions of the Alaska cable. For the Air Service the amount recommended is \$12,871,500, which is \$23,500 less than the 1923 appropriation, and will permit this service to operate efficiently in accordance with existing policy. For the United States Military Academy at West Point \$2,066,428 is recommended, an increase of \$6,799 over 1923.

The amount recommended for the Navy will provide for the present enlisted personnel of \$6,000 men; will maintain all present ships in commission; will increase the steaming radius of capital ships from 13,080 miles to 16,200 miles, and other ships proportionately; will provide training for 2,000 officers and 7,000 men in the Naval Reserve; and will make provision for continuing all new ship construction in privately owned yards, except for reduction in speed of construction on three light cruisers; for suspending the construction of four auxiliaries in navy yards and reducing the speed of construction on two fleet submarines.

The amount provided in the Budget for military pensions and allowances includes \$253,000,000 for pensions, \$434,584,050 for World War allowances, and \$20,339,289 for retirement pay.

The amount recommended for civil functions totals \$953,599,096. Under this general function \$14,597,167 is allowed for foreign relations and protection of American interests abroad; \$18,553,686 for general law enforcement, which includes activities having to do with the enforcement of general laws and the administration and enforcement of special acts like the national prohibition act, the narcotic act, and the investigation and prosecution of war-contract frauds; \$7,199,000 for the control of currency and banking; \$12,584,305 for the administration of Indian affairs; \$17,582,018 for the administration of public domain, which includes those activities of the Government having to do with the care and utilization of public lands and the care and utilization of national forests; \$11,891,909 for the promotion and regulation of commerce and industry, which includes the activities of the Tariff Commission, the Federal Trade Commission, the Patent Office, and those activities of the Departments of Agriculture and Commerce having to do with the promotion and regulation of commerce and industry; \$79,491,995 for the promotion, regulation, and operation of marine transportation, which includes \$50,411,500 for the Shipping Board and Emergency Fleet Corporation; \$4,514,900 for the promotion and regulation of land transportation; \$590,171,942 for the Postal Service and land telegraph and telegraphic communication, which includes \$590,166,192 for the Postal Service; \$24,876,799 for the promotion and regulation of

agriculture; \$1,244,090 for the promotion and regulation of fisheries; \$4,718,030 for the promotion of labor interests; \$3,871,210 for immigration and naturalization; \$15,877,339 for promotion of public health; \$10,151,060 for promotion of public education; \$10,619,456 for science and research; \$29,563,110 for local government, including the District of Columbia; and \$228,050 for civil relief.

For public works, under civil functions, \$96,197,030 is carried, which includes \$41,764,550 for rivers and harbors proper and items of similar character; \$31,480,000 for roads; \$6,889,105 for Panama Canal; \$4,750,000 for Reclamation Service; \$2,200,000 for railroads in Alaska; \$5,728,950 for hospital construction and facilities for war patients, and \$3,384,425 for other public improvements and Government plant additions.

Under nonfunctional appropriations is carried a total of \$1,355,720,602, which includes \$36,187,059 for refunds, losses, contingencies, and miscellaneous; \$345,097,000 for public-debt retirements payable from ordinary receipts; \$950,000,000 for interest on the public debt, and \$24,436,543 for disbursement of trust funds.

It seems appropriate here to consider the course of the retrenchment policy of the Government since the fiscal year ending June 30, 1919, the year in which the armistice was signed. Exclusive of expenditures made in the reduction of the public debt, the total expenditures for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1920, were \$6,403,343,841.21. The expenditures for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1921, including \$422,281,500 on account of reduction of the public debt payable from ordinary receipts, under the new cumulative sinking fund, were \$5,538,209,189.30. This was further reduced for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1922, to \$3,795,302,499.84. As I have previously stated, the estimated expenditures for 1923 are \$3,703,801,671, while the Budget for 1924 estimates the expenditures at \$3,180,843,234 for that year. These figures show a most satisfactory reduction in the expenditure of public moneys since 1919.

Can there be a reasonable expectation for further considerable reduction in governmental expenditures in the near future? This question is no doubt upon the lips of many. The burden of taxation caused by the World War has borne heavily upon us all, and it has been the earnest desire of the Government to reduce this burden to the minimum consistent with a proper functioning of the Federal services. We have seen, however, that approximately two-thirds of the taxes collected go to pay certain fixed charges, over the expenditure of which there can be exercised little or no administrative control. The interest on the public debt, the chief of the fixed charges, must be paid. This will be \$950,000,000 for the fiscal year 1924, constituting nearly one-third of the total expenditures of the Government. Among these are also certain permanent and indefinite appropriations for various purposes and certain large annual appropriations sanctioned by law and by public opinion.

After deducting these items there is left, as has been shown, approximately only \$1,000,000,000, out of which these normal operating expenses of the Government must be paid. It is against this group of expenditures that the retrenchment policy of the Government has been directed. Never before in our financial history has there been such close scrutiny on the part of both the Executive and the Congress of every item which contemplates expenditures for the support of the Government. Not only have the departments themselves set up agencies of control both in the preparation of their estimates and over their expenditures but the pressure of the Executive has been directed toward effecting economies in these ordinary governmental operations.

A reduction in expenditures would undoubtedly result from a reorganization of the departments and establishments upon a more scientific basis, but we can not look to this alone to effect such a material reduction in cost of Government operation as would justify the expression of hope for a considerable lessening of expenditures in the years to come.

There is, however, another field of Government operation—a rapidly broadening field of Government expenditure—which may be discussed with profit to us all. I refer to expenditures which are being made from appropriations for Federal aid in lines of research, improvement, and development which, while having no direct connection with the operations of the business of government, have grown to become a recognized part of its activities. It is not easy, therefore, to divorce from our minds the fact that considerable of the moneys appropriated for the Government are spent for those things which do not pertain to the normal functions or operations of the business of government. There is question as to how far the Government should participate in these extraneous activities, and I am frank to say that an answer to the question as to whether we can look for-

ward to any further material reduction in the expenditures of the Government in future years depends largely upon whether or not there will be a curtailment or expansion of these activities, which have already added greatly to the annual drafts upon the Treasury of the United States. These extraneous activities have flowed from the laws enacted pursuant to popular demand, and I take this occasion to refer to them for the purpose of showing that the taxation which necessarily results in providing funds to meet them is a necessary incident to the fulfillment of the popular demand.

In the efforts which have been directed to reducing public expenditures I have been much concerned in apparent increasing State, county, and municipal indebtedness, and I am fearful lest this condition may be in part attributable to the expenditures made by the Government pursuant to its Federal aid laws, as many of these laws require State contributions as a prerequisite to the extension of the Federal aid. Certainly an expression by the Government that it is willing to bear a proportionate part of the cost of certain aid work is an incentive to the States to contribute their share, and it is only natural that this should lead to the increasing State, county, and municipal indebtedness.

In adapting its procedure to the needs of the new Budget system, I fully realize the far-reaching changes which Congress made in its organization. While the Budget bill was pending the House, in anticipation of its final enactment, changed its rules in order to centralize authority and responsibility over appropriation measures; and, further, when the President last year transmitted the Budget, prepared according to the form and contents of the old Book of Estimates, and an alternative budget, prepared according to a logical grouping of governmental services, the House forthwith adopted the alternative budget and changed the form of the appropriation bills to conform to the chapters of such alternative budget. This was a change of far-reaching importance. Following the action of the House, the Senate reorganized its committee system for the consideration of appropriation bills, centralizing authority and responsibility in its Committee on Appropriations.

The President has received from Congress during this formative period of the Budget system the most hearty cooperation at all times. Many conferences with the Appropriations Committees of the House and Senate were necessary in order to establish the form of the Budget. We were working in virgin soil, establishing new methods of financial procedure. I am glad to say that no important step has been taken by the Executive, even though the matter involved might be of purely executive concern, without first discussing the matter with your Appropriations Committees, and I desire to express my appreciation of the helpful spirit always evidenced by them whenever we had occasion to come together for the mutual consideration of questions of budgetary principle or procedure. I may say without fear of exaggeration that we have been during the past two years collaborators in the greatest reform in our financial history.

WARREN G. HARDING.

THE WHITE HOUSE, December 4, 1922.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE TO WAIT ON THE PRESIDENT.

Mr. MONDELL. Mr. Speaker, your Committee appointed on behalf of the House to join with a like committee of the Senate to notify the President that the Congress has assembled, with a quorum of the two Houses present and ready to receive any message he might be pleased to transmit, performed that duty, and beg leave to report that the President informed us that he would communicate with the Congress in person at a date to be hereafter fixed, in the near future, some time this week.

PENSIONS.

Mr. FULLER. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules, discharge the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union from further consideration of Senate bill 3275, agree to the amendment proposed by the Committee on Invalid Pensions, including amendment of the title, and pass the bill as amended.

THE SPEAKER. The gentleman from Illinois moves to suspend the rules, discharge the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union from the further consideration of Senate bill 3275, agree to the amendment proposed by the Committee on Invalid Pensions, including amendment of the title, and pass the bill as amended in the form the Clerk will report.

Mr. FULLER. When the Clerk reads, will the substitute be read in lieu of the original bill?

THE SPEAKER. It will.

The Clerk read as follows:

A bill (S. 3275) granting pensions and increase of pensions to certain soldiers, sailors, and marines of the Civil and Mexican Wars and to certain widows, former widows, minor children, and helpless children of said soldiers, sailors, and marines, and to widows of the War of 1812, and to certain Army nurses, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted, etc., That any officer or enlisted man who served in the Army, Navy, or Marine Corps of the United States for 90 days or more during the Civil War, and was honorably discharged from such service, or regardless of length of service was discharged for a disability incurred in service and in line of duty, or whose name is now on the pension roll as a Civil War veteran, and every person who served 60 days or more in the war with Mexico, or on the coasts or frontier thereof, or en route thereto during the war with that nation, and was honorably discharged therefrom, shall be paid a pension at the rate of \$72 a month.

Sec. 2. That the widow of any officer or enlisted man who served in the Army, Navy, or Marine Corps of the United States for 90 days or more during the Civil War, and was honorably discharged from such service, or regardless of length of service was discharged for a disability incurred in service and in line of duty, or who died in the service of a disability incurred in service and in line of duty, or who has heretofore been or may hereafter be granted a pension for service in the Civil War, such widow having been married to such soldier, sailor, or marine prior to the 27th day of June, 1915, or who if married after said date shall have lived and cohabited with the soldier, sailor, or marine for at least two years and continuing until his death, shall be paid a pension at the rate of \$50 a month, and an additional pension of \$6 a month for each child of the officer or enlisted man under the age of 16 years, and in case of the death or remarriage of the widow leaving a child or children of such officer or enlisted man under the age of 16 years, such pension shall be paid such child or children until the age of 16 years: *Provided*, That in case a minor child is insane, idiotic, or otherwise mentally or physically helpless, the pension shall continue during the life of such child, or during the period of such disability: *Provided further*, That the additional pension herein granted to the widow on account of the child or children of the husband by a former wife shall be paid to her only for such period of her widowhood as she has been, or shall be, charged with the maintenance of such child or children; for any period during which she has not been, or she shall not be, so charged, it shall be granted and paid to the guardian of such child or children: *Provided further*, That a widow or guardian to whom increase of pension has been, or shall hereafter be, granted on account of minor children shall not be deprived thereof by reason of their being maintained in whole or in part at the expense of a State or the public in any educational institution, or in any institution organized for the care of soldiers' orphans: *Provided further*, That the rate of pension for the widow of any person who served in the Army, Navy, or Marine Corps of the United States in the War of 1812, or for 60 days or more in the war with Mexico, on the coasts or frontier thereof, or en route thereto during the war with that nation, and was honorably discharged therefrom, shall be \$50 a month.

Sec. 3. That the rate of pension for the former widow of any officer or enlisted man who served in the Army, Navy, or Marine Corps of the United States for 90 days or more during the Civil War and was honorably discharged from such service, or who, having so served for less than 90 days, was discharged for a disability incurred in the service and in line of duty, or who died in the service of a disability incurred in the service and in line of duty, such widow having married the officer or enlisted man prior to June 27, 1915, or if after such date shall have lived and cohabited with such soldier, sailor, or marine for a period of at least two years and continuing until his death, and having remarried, either once or more than once after the death of the soldier, sailor, or marine, if it be shown that such subsequent or successive marriage or marriages has or have been dissolved, either by the death of the husband or husbands, or by divorce for any cause other than infidelity on the part of the wife, shall be entitled to and be paid a pension at the rate of \$50 a month: *Provided*, That in case of any widow whose name has been dropped from the pension roll because of her remarriage, if the pension has been granted to an insane, idiotic, or otherwise helpless child, or to a child or children under the age of 16 years, she shall not be entitled to renewal of pension under this act until the pension to such child or children terminates, unless such child or children be a member or members of her family and cared for by her, and upon the renewal of pension to such widow, payment of pension to such child or children shall cease.

Sec. 4. That the benefits of this act shall be extended to and shall comprehend and include each and severally the classes of persons enumerated in the first, second, third, fourth, and fifth paragraphs of section 4693, Revised Statutes of the United States, who served during the Civil War, and also any person who is now or may hereafter become entitled to pension under the acts of June 27, 1890, February 15, 1895, and the joint resolutions of July 1, 1902, and June 28, 1906, or the acts of January 29, 1887, March 3, 1891, and February 17, 1897, on account of service during the Civil War and the war with Mexico, and the widows and minor children of such persons: *Provided*, That service under this section shall be proven in the manner and form specified in section 2, act of March 4, 1917, and the act of September 1, 1922.

Sec. 5. That all Army nurses of the Civil War who have been, or who may hereafter be, allowed a pension under existing laws shall be entitled to and shall be paid a pension at the rate of \$50 a month.

Sec. 6. That all persons now on the pension roll, and all persons hereafter granted a pension, who, while in the military or naval service of the United States, and in the line of duty, shall have lost one hand or one foot or have been totally disabled in the same, or where there has been an excision or resection of any part of the bones of the forearm or any part of the bones of the leg below the tuberosity of the tibia, shall receive a pension at the rate of \$80 a month; that all persons who in like manner shall have lost an arm at or at any point above the elbow or a leg at or at any point above the knee, or have been totally disabled in the same, or where there has been an excision or resection of any part of the humerus or femur or of the shoulder or hip joint, or where there is an ankylosis of either the elbow or knee or shoulder or hip joint, shall receive a pension at the rate of \$85 a month; that all persons who in like manner shall have lost one hand and one foot, or shall have lost one hand or one foot and in addition thereto shall have lost a portion of the other hand or foot, or shall have been totally disabled in the same, or where there has been an excision or resection of any part of the bones or joints of both of said arms or legs, shall receive a pension at the rate of \$100

a month; and that all persons who in like manner shall have lost both arms or both legs or have been totally disabled in the same, or where there has been an excision or resection of any part of the bones or of the joints of both of said arms or legs, shall receive a pension at the rate of \$125 a month; and it is hereby directed that the Secretary of the Interior shall cause to be reviewed without application on the part of the pensioner all cases wherein there is an excision or resection of any part of the bones of an arm or leg, shoulder or hip, or any of the joints, or an ankylosis of any of said joints, and shall place the name of the pensioner on the roll at the rates herein provided.

Sec. 7. That in the adjudication of claims for widows' pensions marriage of the parties and the legality thereof may be established by any competent testimony, and in the absence of direct proof of a ceremonial marriage, satisfactory evidence that the parties lived together as husband and wife and were so recognized by their neighbors and acquaintances until the death of the husband may be held to constitute sufficient proof of marriage; and cohabitation continuously for seven years or more may be accepted in lieu of proof that no impediment existed to the marriage of the parties. A widow, otherwise entitled to pension under this act, may not be barred from being granted such pension for the reason that she failed to live and cohabit with the "soldier, sailor, officer, marine, marine officer, or other person continuously from the date of the marriage to the date of his death," unless it be shown that she willfully deserted such "soldier, sailor, officer, marine, marine officer, or other person," without good cause; and all provisions of law requiring such continuous cohabitation in any case are hereby repealed, except as provided in section 2 of this act.

Sec. 8. That the pension or increase of pension herein provided for, as to all persons whose names are now on the pension roll, or who are now in receipt of a pension under existing law, shall commence at the rates herein provided on the fourth day of the next month after the approval of this act; and as to persons whose names are not now on the pension roll, or who are not now in receipt of a pension under existing law, but who may be entitled to a pension under the provisions of this act, such pensions shall commence from the date of filing application therefor in the Bureau of Pensions in such form as may be prescribed by the Secretary of the Interior; and the mailing of a check in payment of a pension to the address of a pensioner shall constitute payment in the event of the death of the pensioner on or after the date of the check, and shall be payable to his estate.

Sec. 9. That nothing in this act contained shall be held to affect or diminish the additional pension to those on the roll designated as "The Army and Navy medal of honor roll," as provided in the act of April 27, 1916, but any increase herein provided for shall be in addition thereto; and no pension heretofore granted under any act, public or private, shall be reduced by anything contained in this act.

Sec. 10. That no claim agent or attorney or other person shall be recognized in the adjudication of claims under this act, except in claims for original pension, and in such cases no more than the sum of \$10 shall be allowed for services in preparing, presenting, or prosecuting any such claim, which sum shall be payable only on the order of the Commissioner of Pensions; and any person who shall violate any of the provisions of this section, or shall wrongfully withhold from the pensioner or claimant the whole or any part of a pension allowed or due to such pensioner or claimant under this act, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall, for each and every offense, be fined not exceeding \$500 or be imprisoned not exceeding one year, or both, in the discretion of the court.

Sec. 11. That all acts and parts of acts in conflict with or inconsistent with the provisions of this act are hereby repealed.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. Fess). Is a second demanded? If not, the question is on suspending the rules and passing the bill as read.

The question was taken, and two-thirds voting in the affirmative, the rules were suspended and the bill passed.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will report the next bill.

CAREY SEGREGATION NO. 11, COLORADO.

The next business on the Calendar for Unanimous Consent was the bill (S. 3195) to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to accept completion of Carey segregation No. 11, and to issue patent therefor.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. SNELL. Reserving the right to object, this bill is very simple on the face of it, but it may in many ways change the policy of the Government as expressed in former irrigation legislation. I think it would be well for the sponsor of the bill to make a complete explanation of the effect of it, and what it is intended to do.

Mr. HARDY of Colorado. Mr. Speaker, this Carey irrigation project is a case where a number of farmers have gotten together and combined to irrigate a tract of land, and thereby to obtain title under the Carey Act. In these cases sometimes it costs a little and sometimes it costs more. In this case about 225 families have spent about \$20 an acre already in this development. They have developed enough water to make about 1 acre-foot of water. It requires really about an acre-foot and a half of water to irrigate the property. They have spent more money than it ordinarily takes to reclaim a piece of land. They have gone their limit and spent \$20 an acre, or a total of about \$400,000 on this project. Enough water has been developed to irrigate about half of it, or about half enough water to irrigate all of it. Under the Carey Irrigation Act the State has the administering of it. The Governor of Colorado and the State land board have asked that the Department of the Interior grant a patent to the State of Colorado so that it can deal with these farmers as a whole instead of individually.

In this way the people will put a bond issue on the land and will spend about \$400,000 more in developing more water. This land is out in the foothills and of no value to anybody anywhere without the water on it. They have dammed up some dry streams and have made reservoirs where water runs only during the flood season. In this way they conserve the water and use it in the irrigation season to cultivate the ground. As I say, about 225 families have put in about \$20 an acre, and they are developing a project which when completed will house and feed and support a great number of people.

Mr. MONDELL. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HARDY of Colorado. Yes.

Mr. MONDELL. Under the law before the Federal authorities can patent to the State under the Carey Act they must be satisfied that enough water has been developed to fully reclaim the land. In this case it has been impossible to present proof of full and complete irrigation satisfactory to the Federal authorities, but there is as complete irrigation as can be had, unless these people shall have such title to their land or the State shall have such title to their land as will enable them to secure funds for the further development of their enterprise. That is the situation as I understand it.

Mr. HARDY of Colorado. Yes.

Mr. MONDELL. All that this bill does is to authorize the Federal Government to issue the patent under conditions which do not quite meet the requirements of the Carey Act as to full and complete irrigation. It is also true that as a matter of fact these settlers could have acquired this land under the homestead act without any payment whatever or without any requirement of irrigation; but they went upon the land because they desired to have it irrigated, and they desired to utilize the provisions of the Carey Act for that purpose. That is still their purpose and their desire. Unless what is proposed is done, it will leave these people with an insufficient water supply, no possibility of securing more, and in danger of losing all they have expended.

Mr. HARDY of Colorado. And it will tie up the Carey project forever.

Mr. MONDELL. Yes. The Carey project could not be fully worked out, because of the fact that the Federal authorities can not issue the patent to the State, there not being full and complete water rights assured.

Mr. SNELL. Has the Federal Government any claim against this land except its original ownership of public land, which is of no value without irrigation?

Mr. MONDELL. No; the Carey Act is an act under which the State applies to the Federal Government to have a certain area of land set aside for settlement and development under irrigation, and under the Carey Act the Federal Government issues a patent, not to the settler but to the State, in order that the State may also enforce its requirement with regard to settlement and development. The Federal authorities in this case are not justified in issuing a patent to the State, because while good faith has been shown and great effort has been made and much land has been irrigated, there has not been enough water conserved to fully and completely irrigate the land during the entire irrigation season. Nothing would be gained by refusing to issue a patent. These people would be there without any title to their land and the Government would not be benefited in any way.

Mr. SNELL. Do these people live on the land at the present time?

Mr. MONDELL. The major portion of them do.

Mr. SNELL. How many acres are there in this project?

Mr. HARDY of Colorado. About 24,000 acres.

Mr. SNELL. As I understand, there are 225 families.

Mr. MONDELL. There are 225 families, not all of whom are living on the land at this time because, I assume, under the State law the settlers are not required actually to go upon the land until the water has been supplied for the irrigation of the land. Of course, under the State law they must go upon their land and they must reside upon it before they can obtain patents from the State. But by granting this patent to the State, the State authorities or the settlers will be in a position to secure the additional funds that are necessary to enable them to build additional reservoirs.

Mr. SNELL. Is there anything in this legislation that will afford a precedent under which other irrigation projects can ask for special legislation?

Mr. MONDELL. We have had special legislation for several irrigation projects under the Carey Act. For instance, in my State a certain Carey Act project was in much the same situation that this project is in. The farmers went on in good faith, spent a good deal of money, and it turned out that there was not a sufficient amount of water for the complete and satisfac-

tory irrigation of all the land. In that case the settlers were willing to go on with the irrigation of the land, delivering the water they already had.

Mr. SNELL. Then this is not the first time that this has been done?

Mr. MONDELL. No; it is occasionally necessary to legislate where it is impossible under the circumstances to supply all the water that under the law must be supplied in order to justify the Federal Government in issuing patents.

Mr. McLAUGHLIN of Michigan. The money so far expended has been supplied by the present owners?

Mr. HARDY of Colorado. Absolutely.

Mr. McLAUGHLIN of Michigan. And the remaining part of the money to develop the land will be secured by the issuance of bonds or securities to raise the money?

Mr. MONDELL. As the settlers or State may determine to do, but the settlers must furnish the money.

Mr. McLAUGHLIN of Michigan. The Federal Government does not furnish any money under this legislation?

Mr. MONDELL. No.

Mr. SNELL. Mr. Speaker, I withdraw my reservation of an objection.

Mr. BLANTON. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, if I understand the matter, application was made to the Government under the Carey Act to set apart this 24,000 acres with the understanding that patents would issue whenever there was sufficient water to reclaim the land under the irrigation project.

Mr. VAILE. The patents were to issue when the land is fully irrigated and reclaimed and occupied.

Mr. BLANTON. Yes; I left out the occupancy.

Mr. VAILE. They have expended half a million dollars.

Mr. BLANTON. The consideration the Government received for setting apart the 24,000 acres of land was that there should be sufficient water furnished to fully reclaim the land and put it in a condition for occupancy as regular farming land.

Mr. VAILE. The inducement which led the Government to that policy was to get actual settlers on the land and develop farms.

Mr. BLANTON. Yes; but how many settlers are there on this 24,000 acres?

Mr. VAILE. About 200 families. Others are ready to come in when they get additional water.

Mr. BLANTON. Two hundred families on 24,000 acres.

Mr. HARDY of Colorado. This will enable more families to come in and settle on the land.

Mr. BLANTON. When the Government parts with its title to the land by the issuance of a patent it does not know whether or not the purpose for which the Carey Act provided for segregation is going to be carried out.

Mr. VAILE. It has to rely on the State for that. In the arid-land States the State has the machinery for seeing that the settler does go on the land.

Mr. HARDY of Colorado. And in good faith develop the land. That was the purpose of the Carey Act.

Mr. BLANTON. The settlers do not have to go on the land until the water is provided.

Mr. VAILE. Under the State law, no, because there is no way to irrigate this arid land.

Mr. BLANTON. Does the gentleman think it a good policy on the part of the Government to part with the title of 24,000 acres until all these requirements are made?

Mr. VAILE. Well, the alternative would be that you would not get the additional farmers. The State is the trustee for the Government, and will see that the provisions are fully carried out.

Mr. BLANTON. Why can not the State do that before the patent is issued?

Mr. VAILE. How can it be done by one who has no title? The title is the prerequisite to raising the money. You must have the title in order to give security.

Mr. HARDY of Colorado. The State board of land commissioners, when the Interior Department gives the patent, will deal with the settlers and make them come in and consent to the bond issue and build a new dam costing \$232,000 and about \$90,000 for a new canal. The State of Colorado, the State land board, will administer that and see that nobody gets the grant until they put up the money.

Mr. BLANTON. This is not a case where the irrigation fund has been furnished by the Government?

Mr. HARDY of Colorado. Oh, no.

Mr. CRAMTON. The real purpose of this is to put the land in condition so that further money can be borrowed upon it. Can the gentleman state whether there is an assurance that there will be such a further loan as will permit the people who have put in already \$400,000 to complete the project. Or, on

the other hand, is it simply putting the title out of the Federal Government into the hands of the State of Colorado, so that there may be some squeezing-out process and this land, with \$400,000 improvement, will go into other hands?

Mr. HARDY of Colorado. Oh, no.

Mr. CRAMTON. I would be glad to have the gentleman make a statement as to what will happen.

Mr. HARDY of Colorado. The people of this whole community are in favor of the project, because it means a great deal to get a bunch of ground in the hands of irrigation farmers instead of dry-land farmers. This land could all have been homesteaded; people could have lived on it a few days a week for seven months of two years and obtain title to it.

Mr. CRAMTON. The Carey Act was to take care of certain conditions and laid down certain conditions that have to be met, and you are asking to have those set aside. I am now asking one definite question, but not as to these other matters the gentleman speaks of. Is there a definite funding proposition in view by the people who have already put in the \$400,000, or is this a bill that is going to let some other people get hold of the land?

Mr. VAILE. The gentleman's mind can rest at ease in respect to that. The State has a considerable sum of money in its school fund, part of which could be loaned on the land. It is not for the purpose of squeezing anybody out who is already in, not at all.

Mr. CRAMTON. The gentleman is sure that with this authority the people who have gone thus far will be able to get a further loan?

Mr. VAILE. Absolutely.

Mr. CRAMTON. And complete their project?

Mr. VAILE. That is the purpose of this legislation.

Mr. CRAMTON. I would say to the gentleman that personally I feel reluctant about seeing the provisions of the Carey Act set aside. This case seems to be a desirable case. I hope it will not be taken as a precedent so that at any time in the future gentlemen in the West who desire it may think they can come here and have the patent given regardless of whether the provisions of the Carey Act have been complied with or not.

Mr. VAILE. We hope there will not be many cases, but here is a case where nearly half a million dollars has just been already expended.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the bill as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior is hereby authorized and directed to accept work already performed and the proof submitted under Carey segregation No. 11, State of Colorado, and to issue patent to the State of Colorado for lands embraced therein.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the third reading of the Senate bill.

The bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed.

On motion of Mr. VAILE, a motion to reconsider the vote by which the bill was passed was laid on the table.

BOARD OF ACCOUNTANCY—DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

The next bill on the Calendar for Unanimous Consent was the bill (S. 2531) to create a board of accountancy for the District of Columbia, and for other purposes.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. BLANTON. I object. The District has already a day given to it, and I think this should be taken up on that day.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Objection is heard, and the Clerk will report the next bill.

SALE OF MARINE HOSPITAL RESERVATION, CLEVELAND, OHIO.

The next business on the Calendar for Unanimous Consent was the bill (H. R. 11040) to amend an act entitled "An act authorizing the sale of the marine hospital reservation in Cleveland, Ohio," approved July 26, 1916.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. BLANTON. Mr. Speaker, I object, unless the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. NORTON] desires to be heard on the bill.

Mr. NORTON. I would like to be heard.

Mr. BLANTON. Then I reserve the right to object.

Mr. NORTON. Mr. Speaker, a bill was passed several years ago authorizing the sale of the marine hospital in Cleveland, but at that time the bill provided that only \$400,000 of the amount obtained could be used for the construction of a new hospital. The Government, and especially the Surgeon General

and the people who have to do with hospitals in this city, are very anxious to use the entire amount of money received from the sale of this hospital for the construction of a new hospital. That is the entire purpose of the bill. It is to remove the objection upon the part of the Government. While this hospital is being used, all of the Government officials say that it is not fit for use. Some six or eight different railroad tracks cross it—I think eight. Smoke is coming into it at all times. The property cost originally only \$12,000. We are not asking for the appropriation of a single cent.

Mr. BLANTON. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. NORTON. Yes.

Mr. BLANTON. At the time this bill was passed several years ago authorizing the sale of the hospital buildings, were not conditions such that it would cost much more then to construct a hospital than it would now?

Mr. NORTON. Oh, the gentleman is mistaken about that. It would cost a good deal more now than it would then—probably double the amount.

Mr. BLANTON. I thought that was only about three years ago.

Mr. NORTON. Oh, no; not at all.

Mr. BLANTON. But the original act did provide that only \$400,000 of the proceeds could be used.

Mr. NORTON. Four hundred thousand dollars should be, yes; and the balance go into the Treasury.

Mr. BLANTON. If that money is turned back into the Treasury it becomes money that is available for all uses.

Mr. NORTON. That is true.

Mr. BLANTON. That is money that can be used for every purpose, and if we now provide that it can be expended for this hospital, in a sense it is appropriating money out of the Treasury.

Mr. NORTON. Does the gentleman think that land can be bought and a hospital erected in Cleveland for \$400,000? Why, they are building a private bank now in that city that costs \$12,000,000.

Mr. BLANTON. Is there a Government hospital there already?

Mr. NORTON. This is the only one there.

Mr. BLANTON. And what is the closest one to Cleveland other than this?

Mr. NORTON. There is not a Government hospital near there. Everybody on the Lakes, every interest, has petitioned for this. The Government itself insists that it is absolutely required. This bill was introduced at the suggestion of the Surgeon General. He was the one who asked me to bring the matter up. It is for Government purposes. It is impossible to build a hospital in that section for \$400,000.

Mr. BLANTON. How much is involved; that is, how much over \$400,000 will they receive?

Mr. NORTON. I have no idea what they will receive. The property is to be sold by the Government.

Mr. BLANTON. Surely the gentleman has an idea of what is in contemplation.

Mr. NORTON. I think the property ought to sell for a million dollars or more. I hope it will.

Mr. BLANTON. This bill, then, would authorize the expenditure of two and a half times as much as was contemplated at first.

Mr. NORTON. When the bill was first talked of; but land can not be secured for any such money, and it is impossible to build a local hospital for that much money.

Mr. BLANTON. Will this hospital be used by the disabled veterans of the late war?

Mr. NORTON. That is what it is used for now.

Mr. BLANTON. And it will be used for them?

Mr. NORTON. Yes; as well as for other purposes.

Mr. BLANTON. Mr. Speaker, I withdraw the objection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will report the bill.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the second paragraph of the act entitled "An act authorizing the sale of the marine hospital reservation in Cleveland, Ohio, approved July 26, 1916, be amended by striking out after the word "thereof" the words "within a limit of cost of \$400,000, and the balance of the proceeds of the sale shall be paid into the Treasury as miscellaneous receipts" and insert in lieu thereof the following words, "and the Secretary of the Treasury shall with the proceeds procure, by purchase, a site in or convenient to said city of Cleveland, Ohio, and erect thereon a suitable building for use as a United States marine hospital and other Government hospital purposes, the same to be in accordance with the designs to be prepared by the Supervising Architect to the satisfaction of the Secretary of the Treasury: *Provided,* That the cost of the site and construction of the new building shall not exceed the sum realized from the sale of the present building and site.

With the following committee amendment:

Page 2, line 9, after the word "site," insert: "Provided further, That after the sale of the present property it shall remain in the custody and control of the United States until after the completion of the proposed new hospital plant."

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on agreeing to the committee amendment.

The question was taken, and the amendment was agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed and read the third time, was read the third time, and passed.

On motion of Mr. NORTON, a motion to reconsider the vote by which the bill was passed was laid on the table.

DISTINGUISHED SERVICE CROSS OR MEDAL.

The next business in order on the Calendar for Unanimous Consent was the bill (H. R. 2192) authorizing the award of the distinguished service cross or distinguished service medal provided for in the act of July 9, 1918, to Army officers brevetted for gallantry during the war with Spain, Philippine insurrection, or China relief expedition.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. HICKS. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object—and I shall not press the objection, for I feel there is merit in the bill—I desire to ask why it is that this action has been deferred so long if it is important, as I assume it to be. The last time this went to the Senate, according to the report, was in 1902. Now 20 years have gone by and this measure is now brought before the House. Why has it been waiting 20 years?

Mr. SNELL. There does not seem to be anybody here who understands the provisions of the bill, and it seems to me it had better go over without prejudice.

Mr. HICKS. Is there any member of the Committee on Military Affairs here who can answer any question in regard to this bill? The question I just propounded I will now again propound, as I see the chairman of the committee has just come in. According to the report, the matter was taken up in the Senate in 1902, and yet 20 years have gone by, and I am wondering why it is taken up now.

Mr. SEARS. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HICKS. I will.

Mr. SEARS. I would like to suggest that many have died in 20 years. I know I have been trying to get medals for those brave—

Mr. HICKS. Senators or soldiers have died?

Mr. SEARS. Generals and private soldiers, too.

Mr. KAHN. Mr. Speaker, this bill was considered by the committee at the time I had gone away for a rest under the advice of my doctors, so that I am not familiar with the situation regarding the matter. I would ask unanimous consent that the bill be allowed to go over without prejudice until the next Unanimous Consent Calendar day, when it can come up for consideration.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from California asks unanimous consent that this bill be passed without prejudice. Is there objection? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none.

REGULATING SALE OF MILK, ETC., DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

The next business in order on the Calendar for Unanimous Consent was the bill (H. R. 7746) to regulate within the District of Columbia the sale of milk, cream, and certain milk products, and for other purposes.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection?

Mr. SNELL. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object—and I expect to—this seems to me very important legislation; and there is to be a District day soon, and it seems to me these regulatory matters should come up in the normal way and have full and free discussion on the floor of the House and not be passed under unanimous consent on such an important matter as this. I object.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Objection is heard.

TEACHERS' SALARIES AND SCHOOL REORGANIZATION, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

The next business in order on the Calendar for Unanimous Consent was the bill (H. R. 10390) to amend the act entitled "An act to fix and regulate the salaries of teachers, school officers, and other employees of the board of education of the District of Columbia," approved June 20, 1906, and for other purposes.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection?

Mr. SNELL. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, this is a bill which I expect to support when the proper time comes,

but I do not believe it should be taken up at this time, and as there are no members of the committee here—

Mr. BLANTON. Will the gentleman yield for a question?

Mr. SNELL. I will yield.

Mr. BLANTON. I understand that there are a number of vacancies now of teachers in the District of Columbia and that these vacancies have existed for two years and it is impossible to get enough teachers for the District of Columbia, and I quite agree with the gentleman that this is a bill that is very important—

Mr. SNELL. Too important legislation to be considered in this manner.

Mr. BLANTON. It should not be passed until it can be taken up in an orderly way and carefully considered—say, to-day, after we get through with the calendar, and we will be through in about 30 minutes.

Mr. SNELL. I do not believe it should be taken up to-day. We certainly should have the chairman explain the provisions of the bill. I expect to support it, but I believe it should be considered in an orderly way and the provisions fully explained to the House.

Mr. CURRY. Mr. Speaker, this bill is seriously defective and ought to be amended in many particulars. It does not take care of those who ought to be taken care of and takes care of some who ought not to be taken care of. This bill ought to come up in such a way as to give it proper consideration. I intend to support the bill if properly amended, but I think it is objectionable in its present form.

Mr. SNELL. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that it go over without prejudice.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none.

Mr. BLANTON. I ask unanimous consent that the milk bill be passed over without prejudice.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will report the next bill.

PREVENTION OF VENEREAL DISEASES IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

The next business on the Calendar for Unanimous Consent was the bill (H. R. 11021) for the prevention of venereal diseases in the District of Columbia, and for other purposes.

The title of the bill was read.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection?

Mr. SANDERS of Indiana. I object.

Mr. RAKER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the bill may go to the foot of the calendar.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from California asks unanimous consent that the bill be passed over without prejudice and go to the foot of the calendar. Is there objection? There was no objection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will report the next bill.

SILVER SERVICE OF THE CRUISER "BROOKLYN."

The next business on the Calendar for Unanimous Consent was the bill (H. R. 12648) authorizing the Secretary of the Navy, in his discretion, to deliver to the custody of the Brooklyn Museum the silver service which was presented to the cruiser *Brooklyn* by citizens of Brooklyn, N. Y.

The title of the bill was read.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the consideration of this bill?

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will report the bill.

Mr. KLINE of New York. Mr. Speaker, I ask that the Committee on Naval Affairs be discharged from the further consideration of the bill (S. 3990), and that the Senate bill be considered in lieu of the House bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from New York asks unanimous consent that the Committee on Naval Affairs be discharged from the further consideration of the bill (S. 3990), and that that bill be considered in the House in lieu of the House bill of similar import. Is there objection?

Mr. JONES of Texas. Is the Senate bill identical with the House bill?

Mr. KLINE of New York. They are both the same.

Mr. HICKS. I will say to the gentleman from Texas that the Committee on Naval Affairs of the House has unanimously indorsed this proposition.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will report the Senate bill.

The Clerk read as follows:

A bill (S. 3990) authorizing the Secretary of the Navy, in his discretion, to deliver to the custody of the Brooklyn Museum the silver service which was presented to the cruiser *Brooklyn* by citizens of Brooklyn, N. Y.

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Navy is authorized, in his discretion, to deliver to the custody of the Brooklyn Museum, of Brooklyn, N. Y., for preservation and exhibition in such museum, the silver service which was presented to the cruiser *Brooklyn* by citizens of Brooklyn, N. Y.: *Provided*, That no expense shall be incurred by the United States for the delivery of such silver service.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the third reading of the Senate bill.

The Senate bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed.

On motion of Mr. KLINE of New York, a motion to reconsider the vote whereby the bill was passed was laid on the table.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection, the House bill, similar to the Senate bill, will be laid on the table.

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will report the next bill.

COLLECTION OF STATISTICS OF FOREIGN COMMERCE.

The next business on the Calendar for Unanimous Consent was the bill (S. 3295) to consolidate the work of collecting, compiling, and publishing statistics of the foreign commerce of the United States in the Department of Commerce.

The title of the bill was read.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection?

Mr. BLANTON. May we have that bill reported, Mr. Speaker?

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will report it.

The Clerk read as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the control and with it the expense of operation of the office known as the Bureau of Customs Statistics under the jurisdiction of the Department of the Treasury, now located in the customhouse, city of New York, State of New York, including all officers, clerks, and other employees of that bureau, official records, papers, mechanical and office equipment, furniture, and supplies now in use, be, and the same hereby is, transferred from the Department of the Treasury to the Department of Commerce. The Secretary of Commerce is hereby authorized, if by him deemed advisable, to consolidate the said Bureau of Customs Statistics with the Division of Statistics of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce into one office, located in either Washington or New York, or partly in either place, in the discretion of the Secretary of Commerce; that the statistical bureau hereby authorized to be located in New York under the jurisdiction and control of the Department of Commerce continue to occupy the premises in the New York customhouse which are now occupied by the Bureau of Customs Statistics, and that additional space as needed be assigned in the same building for its use by the Secretary of the Treasury upon request of the Secretary of Commerce. Seventy-five per cent of the unexpended appropriations or allotments from appropriations available for the maintenance and expense of operation of the said Bureau of Customs Statistics are, from the time when this act takes effect, deducted from the appropriation of the Department of the Treasury for collecting revenue from customs and transferred to the appropriation for the Department of Commerce, to be available from the time of such transfer, for expenditure in the District of Columbia or elsewhere, under the direction of the Secretary of Commerce, for personal services, rental or purchase of mechanical tabulating, duplicating, and other office machinery, devices, furniture, and supplies, including their exchange or repair; subsistence, traveling, and transportation expenses of employees for official purposes; telegraph, telephone, and all other contingent expenses not specifically included in the foregoing.

SEC. 2. That the Department of Commerce will furnish monthly to the collectors at the several ports a tabulation in detail showing the quantities and values of the merchandise imported and exported from their respective districts, and will furnish the Treasury Department upon request such special reports as may be necessary from time to time.

SEC. 3. That this act shall take effect and be in force on the 1st day of July, 1922.

Mr. BLANTON. Mr. Speaker, I object to the consideration of the bill.

Mr. GREEN of Iowa. I hope the gentleman will not object.

Mr. BLANTON. I will withhold my objection.

Mr. HAWLEY. Let us have the amendments to the bill reported.

Mr. GREEN of Iowa. I think if the gentleman fully understood about the bill he would not interpose any objection.

Mr. BLANTON. I thought the bill was such that it should be considered at another time.

Mr. GREEN of Iowa. No. The bill shows that there is in the Treasury Department a bureau known as the Bureau of Customs Statistics. This bureau consists of a group of men who work in New York and gather these customs statistics together and collate them and pass them over to the Department of Commerce, and the Department of Commerce gets out these monthly reports, with which the gentleman is familiar, giving the statistics of our imports and exports.

Now, the present system involves not only a certain amount of duplication of work, but it also delays the work so that at the present time we are getting the reports of customhouse exports and imports but slowly. The September report is the

last report we have received. This will do away with the duplication and enable the work to be done more expeditiously, and on the whole I think it will save money.

Mr. BLANTON. Has the gentleman investigated whether or not it will avoid duplication?

Mr. GREEN of Iowa. It necessarily will avoid duplication, because it puts it all under one department instead of first being collected by one department and then passed over to another.

Mr. JONES of Texas. Is not the customs branch of the Treasury Department a better bureau to gather these statistics than some outside department? Should it not be left in the hands of the customs officials?

Mr. GREEN of Iowa. No. The same force now doing the work in the customs department will be located at the same place and do the same work, and when they complete it it will be finished in the form that the Department of Commerce wants it.

Mr. JONES of Texas. I have not read this bill, and have only heard it read from the desk; but as I understood it, it establishes certain offices and authorizes certain traveling expenses.

Mr. GREEN of Iowa. Oh, no. There will be no new employees whatever. This bill meets with the unanimous approval of both Democrats and Republicans of the Committee on Ways and Means.

Mr. BLANTON. But this report is printed weekly, is it not?

Mr. GREEN of Iowa. That is furnished by the Department of Commerce afterwards. The main report is the large volume which comes to you each month, containing the reports of the exports and imports.

Mr. BLANTON. Is that still to be printed at the Government Printing Office, or will it be printed in New York?

Mr. GREEN of Iowa. It always has been printed at the Government Printing Office.

Mr. BLANTON. But when this bill passes where will it be printed?

Mr. GREEN of Iowa. Here in the Government Printing Office.

Mr. BLANTON. Then they will have to send all the data down from New York to Washington?

Mr. GREEN of Iowa. The work is to be done promptly and sent to the Department of Commerce.

Mr. HAWLEY. At present the reports are sent from the New York office to the Treasury Department here, and then sent to the Department of Commerce, and the accounts are compiled and the material printed. There is delay in sending this material first to the Treasury Department and then to the Department of Commerce, and the business interests of the country are complaining that the information does not reach them as promptly as it should.

This will eliminate that delay and will furnish more immediately the information for which this money is expended to those who may find it useful.

Mr. ANDREWS of Nebraska. Will the gentleman from Iowa yield?

Mr. GREEN of Iowa. Yes, I will yield.

Mr. ANDREWS of Nebraska. Is it not true that this tabulation, prepared by the Department of Commerce, proceeds upon the finality of the liquidation by the Treasury officials, and that this record that is made up and handed over to the Department of Commerce will be handled by the same people, and that it will expedite it to have the management of the statistical work absolutely under the control of one department?

Mr. GREEN of Iowa. The gentleman is correct. That is the purpose of it, simply to expedite the work.

Mr. HAWLEY. Undoubtedly.

Mr. BLANTON. Mr. Speaker, I withdraw the reservation of objection.

Mr. JONES of Texas. I understood the gentleman to say a while ago that the work is all being done by the Department of Commerce now; that is, the real work in connection with the tabulation.

Mr. HAWLEY. Yes.

Mr. GREEN of Iowa. The final work is all done by the Department of Commerce. They get their reports from these parties who are working in New York and send them into the Treasury, and after the information gets to the Treasury it is turned over to the Department of Commerce and they make up the final tabulation.

Mr. JONES of Texas. I can not see where you will expedite matters by simply shifting responsibility, then.

Mr. GREEN of Iowa. The department officials, both of the Treasury and of the Department of Commerce, agree that it

will expedite the work, that time will be saved, and both departments are in favor of it. The point of it seems to be that if the Department of Commerce has charge of it right from the start they will get it out at first in the form in which they want it, and will not have to retabulate it and go over it again. There will be a saving of time and also a saving of expense, and it is claimed by the Treasury that unless this is done they will require a larger appropriation for the work.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will report the committee amendments.

Mr. CRAMTON. Mr. Speaker, will an amendment to section 1 be first in order?

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The committee amendment to section 1 is first in order. The Clerk will report the amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Page 2, line 14, strike out "75 per centum" and insert in lieu thereof the word "all."

Mr. GREEN of Iowa. Mr. Speaker, I will say that this is made necessary by reason of the fact that the passage of the bill has been delayed so long. Originally it was expected that the bill would go into force on the 1st day of July, 1922, as provided in the last section, but now it is not to go into force until the 1st day of January, 1923, and what little there will be left of this appropriation ought all to be turned over.

Mr. JONES of Texas. Will the gentleman yield for a question?

Mr. GREEN of Iowa. Yes.

Mr. JONES of Texas. If you are going to cut down expenses, what is the use of expending all of the unexpended balance? It seems to me that if this is going to be an economy measure, you ought to be able to reduce the appropriation in some way.

Mr. GREEN of Iowa. The reason I say it will cut down expenses is that unless this bill is enacted they will have to make a larger appropriation than is now being made.

Mr. JONES of Texas. Then there will be another deficiency bill.

Mr. GREEN of Iowa. It is hoped that by the passage of this bill we will save the necessity of anything of that kind.

Mr. JONES of Texas. On the face of the bill, then, there is no assurance of economy.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on agreeing to the committee amendment.

The committee amendment was agreed to.

Mr. CRAMTON. Mr. Speaker, I offer an amendment.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Michigan offers an amendment, which the Clerk will report.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. CRAMTON: Page 2, line 21, after the word "available" insert the words "for the current fiscal year."

Mr. CRAMTON. I think that is the intention anyway.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Michigan.

The amendment was agreed to.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will report the next amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Committee amendment: Page 2, line 13, strike out the words and figures "July, 1922" and insert in lieu thereof "January, 1923."

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the committee amendment.

The committee amendment was agreed to.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the third reading of the bill as amended.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, and was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

On motion of Mr. GREEN of Iowa, a motion to reconsider the vote by which the bill was passed was laid on the table.

CONVEYANCE OF CERTAIN LAND TO FULTON COUNTY, GA.

The next business on the Calendar for Unanimous Consent was the bill (H. R. 12174) to authorize the Attorney General to convey certain land of the United States to Fulton County, Ga., to widen McDonough Road in front of the United States penitentiary.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. SNELL. Mr. Speaker, I reserve the right to object.

Mr. KAHN. Will the gentleman yield to me about 10 minutes?

Mr. SNELL. Yes; I will yield to the gentleman.

Mr. KAHN. Mr. Speaker, to-day's Washington Post contains a dispatch which I would like to have the Clerk read.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection, it will be read in the gentleman's time.

Mr. LONDON. Reserving the right to object, to what does it relate?

Mr. KAHN. It relates to the coming to Washington of M. Clemenceau.

The CHAIRMAN. Without objection the Clerk will read.

The Clerk read as follows:

PITTSBURGH, PA., December 3 (en route with Clemenceau to Baltimore—By the Associated Press).—Georges Clemenceau sought to-day to clarify his position on the League of Nations as he sped east to Baltimore from St. Louis, where yesterday he delivered the fifth of his addresses in an effort to arouse sentiment for the return of the United States to participation in European affairs.

Concerned, because some newspapers he saw interpret his St. Louis speech as a plea to America to enter the League of Nations, he declared he had not intended to advocate such a step.

It was well known, at least in France, he told correspondents, that he was not an advocate of the league, and he said he would not urge the United States to enter it.

However, he declared, the league has done some good, as he said in his St. Louis address, and he would much prefer to see the United States enter it than not to come into European affairs at all. He indicated that what he really would prefer above all else, however, was an agreement of the United States and Great Britain to guarantee France against aggression.

Mr. KAHN. Mr. Speaker, the last part of this article is particularly interesting to the people of this country. When I was in Europe in 1919 M. Tardieu and other leaders of the French people were especially desirous of having the United States go into a special agreement with France so that if Germany should begin any attack on France the United States and England, through their agreement with France, would immediately come to the rescue of that country. I told those gentlemen that in my opinion the United States would never enter into such an agreement; that it had not entered into an agreement for offensive and defensive alliance with any foreign country since the adoption of our Constitution in 1789. Then these gentlemen began to explain how France had 38,000,000 people, while Germany, according to their figures, had 68,000,000 people. In case England and the United States both withdrew, France would be peculiarly open to attack on the part of Germany.

I told them very frankly that the French people were placing themselves in this peculiar situation. According to them the population of France at that time was only 38,000,000 people, while the population of Germany was 68,000,000 people. I called to their attention the fact that in 1870, when the war between France and Germany was fought, each country had about 40,000,000 people. I called to their attention that while traveling through France we saw very few children. On the other hand, while traveling through the occupied territory of Germany we had to caution our chauffeur repeatedly to refrain from running over the large numbers of German children which crowded the thoroughfares on every hand. Now Germany is away ahead of France on account of the increase of population. I said to them that the women of America will have a great deal to say regarding this matter. They are now voters in the United States. They have a voice in the Government, and if you intend to get an agreement of that kind enacted the woman will naturally say, "Why should I send my boy to defend the boundaries of France when the French mother does not raise any boys to defend that boundary?" I said under these circumstances you will have a very big question in the United States to determine. That, Mr. Speaker, is the situation. The American mothers raise their children and are willing to allow them to go to the defense of their country in case their country gets into trouble. But as for forming an alliance with France to send our boys to protect the boundaries of France because she gets into trouble with Germany or any other country, I doubt whether the American mothers will be willing to agree to any proposition of that kind.

Mr. SEARS. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. KAHN. Yes.

Mr. SEARS. The gentleman says that he told the French leaders in 1919 that America would never go into any agreement with any nation—

Mr. KAHN. No; I said we had never gone into one since the adoption of the Constitution, and personally I did not think they would go into any such agreement.

Mr. SEARS. But since then we have gone into the four-power pact and have advocated the association of nations.

Mr. KAHN. We have not gone into a four-power pact in such a way that we would immediately be called upon to send our troops to the defense of any other nation.

Mr. SEARS. What about the association of nations if we had gone into that?

Mr. KAHN. I never was for going into the association of nations, and therefore it is a question I have never seriously thought about.

Mr. SEARS. I want to congratulate my friend on his frankness.

Mr. KAHN. Mr. Speaker, I withdraw my reservation of an objection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will read the bill. The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Attorney General be, and he is hereby, authorized and empowered to convey, by quitclaim, to the county of Fulton, in the State of Georgia, for use as a public road, and for no other purpose, all the right, title, and interest of the United States of America in and to all that strip of land, 5 feet in width, off the northerly and northeasterly sides, along the McDonough Road frontage of United States penitentiary farm No. 1, in said county, between the easterly line of Sawtell Avenue and the westerly line of Forrest Road: *Provided, however,* That the county of Fulton shall not have the right to sell or convey the said premises, nor to use the same for any other purpose whatever than as herein provided; and in the event the premises shall cease to be used for a public road and cease to be cared for and maintained as are other public roads in said county, the right, title, and interest hereby authorized to be conveyed shall therefore immediately revert to the United States: *Provided further,* That the conveyance herein authorized shall not take effect until and unless a strip of land 5 feet wide is dedicated by the property owners on the opposite side of McDonough Road: *Provided further,* That the county of Fulton shall bear the cost of replacing the existing curb in front of the residence of the warden along said McDonough Road as widened.

Mr. SANDERS of Indiana. Mr. Speaker, I offer the following amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Page 2, line 10, strike out the word "therefore" and insert in lieu thereof the word "thereupon."

Mr. SANDERS of Indiana. I do that, Mr. Speaker, to correct what seems to be an obvious error.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. SANDERS of Indiana. Mr. Speaker, I offer another amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Page 2, line 11, after the word "not," strike out the words "take effect" and insert in lieu thereof the words "be made."

Mr. SANDERS of Indiana. Mr. Speaker, the reason I offer that is that this is to authorize the conveyance of a strip of land, 50 feet wide, for the purpose of widening a street. The way the bill is drawn the Government gives it and immediately makes the conveyance, and if they fail to convey the other 5 feet the conveyance is void. By making the change the Attorney General will not make the conveyance until the other side performs their duty.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the amendment.

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, and was read the third time and passed.

On motion of Mr. SANDERS of Indiana a motion to reconsider the vote whereby the bill was passed was laid on the table.

ATTORNEY GENERAL—IMPEACHMENT PROCEEDINGS.

Mr. VOLSTEAD. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of House Resolution 461, which I send to the desk and ask to have read.

The Clerk read as follows:

House Resolution 461.

Resolved, That in the consideration of House Resolution 425 the Committee on the Judiciary be authorized to send for persons and papers, to administer oaths to witnesses, and to sit during sessions of the House.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the resolution?

Mr. GARRETT of Tennessee. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, to what does it refer?

Mr. VOLSTEAD. This resolution has the unanimous indorsement of the entire committee, Republicans and Democrats alike.

Mr. GARRETT of Tennessee. Is it for general purposes or for a specific case?

Mr. VOLSTEAD. It is for the investigation under Resolution 425, which the gentleman perhaps will remember, relating to the impeachment charges against the Attorney General made on the floor of the House.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the resolution?

There was no objection.

The Clerk again reported the resolution.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on agreeing to the resolution.

The resolution was agreed to.

MAHLON PITNEY.

Mr. VOLSTEAD. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (S. 4025) to permit Mahlon Pitney, an Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, to retire, which I send to the desk and ask to have read.

The Clerk read as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the provisions of the Judicial Code, section 260, as amended by the act of February 25, 1919, chapter 29, section 6, be, and they are hereby, extended and made applicable to Mahlon Pitney, an Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, in consequence of his physical disability, notwithstanding he has not attained the age of 70 years as required by the aforesaid provisions: *Provided, however,* That the said Mahlon Pitney shall resign the said office of Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States within two months after the passage of this act.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is a second demanded?

Mr. BLANTON. Mr. Speaker, I demand a second.

Mr. VOLSTEAD. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that a second be considered as ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Minnesota is entitled to 20 minutes and the gentleman from Texas 20 minutes.

Mr. VOLSTEAD. Mr. Speaker, under existing law a Justice of the Supreme Court who has served 10 years and has reached the age of 70 years may retire, or under another law he may resign, retaining his pay during the remainder of his life. Mr. Pitney, according to the statements that have been made to us, has reached a condition where he can not in the future be of any service to the country because of his physical condition. A number of certificates from very prominent doctors are on file in the Senate Judiciary Committee and we have copies of them in the House Judiciary Committee. They were inserted in the RECORD in the Senate. There is no doubt but that he is entirely incapacitated, without any hope of permanent recovery, and in view of the fact that so much work is pending in the Supreme Court and that only seven active members are now upon that bench it is important that something be done so that the President may be able to fill his place as soon as possible.

Mr. BLANTON. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. VOLSTEAD. Yes.

Mr. BLANTON. How long is it since Mr. Pitney served on the Supreme Court bench?

Mr. VOLSTEAD. I do not think he has been away from his duties for more than just a few months.

Mr. BLANTON. It has been only since the summer vacation, has it not?

Mr. VOLSTEAD. Yes.

Mr. BLANTON. That he has been under disability?

Mr. VOLSTEAD. Yes.

Mr. BLANTON. And his age is what?

Mr. VOLSTEAD. His age is not quite 70. It lacks a few months of that age, perhaps six or seven months. However, he has served for more than 10 years.

Mr. BLANTON. Is there any reason to believe that he will not be any better than he is now?

Mr. VOLSTEAD. There is no chance of his recovery, according to the statements of the doctors.

Mr. MOORE of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, if the gentleman will permit, may I say in answer to the question of the gentleman from Texas that it is perfectly apparent from the letters written by several experts, recently inserted in the RECORD in the Senate, that there is no possibility that Justice Pitney will ever be in a condition, either physically or mentally, to properly discharge the duties of the office that he now holds.

Mr. VOLSTEAD. That is perfectly evident.

Mr. PARKER of New Jersey. He has served over 10 years?

Mr. VOLSTEAD. Yes.

Mr. BLANTON. Mr. Speaker, I merely want to voice a protest against the future extension of such a precedent. It is a rare privilege and next to our highest honor to be a member of the Supreme Court of the United States. The position carries with it many privileges besides the salary. Only a few officers enjoy the privilege under the law to be able, when reaching the age of 70, after 10 years of service, to retire on the salary of an Associate Justice of the Supreme Court for life. Until recent months the Members of the House who have attended the sessions of the Supreme Court have seen Mr. Justice Pitney upon the bench, and they have heard him deliver opinions. Only during a few months has he been under this disability, and I think we might well wait the four years more for him to reach the retiring age and in that way prevent the further extension of this precedent. The time may come when it may be followed very frequently.

Mr. MONTAGUE. Mr. Speaker, if the gentleman will permit, we have already established the precedent in the instance of Mr. Justice Moody, who had not served as long as has Justice Pitney.

Mr. BLANTON. And he was how old?

Mr. MONTAGUE. He had not reached the age of retirement.

Mr. BLANTON. The same argument that I was making applies.

Mr. MONTAGUE. I am not entering the argument, but endeavoring to show that this is not a precedent.

Mr. KAHN. Mr. Speaker, if the gentleman will permit, Mr. Moody had been a Member of this House for a long time. Members were very familiar with his work in the House. He became very helpless while he was on the bench. Therefore, retirement was given him accordingly.

Mr. BLANTON. The statement by the distinguished gentleman from Virginia [Mr. MONTAGUE] merely emphasizes the argument that I am making, because it shows how easy, after we once establish a precedent, it is to follow it.

There could be instances where this would be repeated over and over again, and while I do not think it will affect action on the bill, yet I want to voice my protest against extending the precedent, and for one I expect to vote against this bill.

Mr. VOLSTEAD. Mr. Speaker, I want to correct a statement I made. I learn that Mr. Justice Pitney is only about 66 years old. The party who gave me the statement as to his age said, as I understood him, that the judge only lacked a few months of being 70 years old. I find that is incorrect; but that should not prevent relief, as there is no question that he is permanently disabled and that the Supreme Court needs relief.

Mr. BLANTON. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. VOLSTEAD. I will.

Mr. BLANTON. And yet there are various instances of men all over the country who are over 65 years of age who are conducting very large business affairs?

Mr. VOLSTEAD. Yes.

Mr. BLANTON. And because he is 66 years of age and suffering from present disability he may be better.

Mr. JOHNSON of Mississippi. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. VOLSTEAD. I will.

Mr. JOHNSON of Mississippi. Has Justice Pitney served 10 years—the required time?

Mr. VOLSTEAD. Yes; he has served 10 years.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on suspending the rules and passing the bill.

The question was taken, and the Speaker pro tempore announced that in the opinion of the Chair two-thirds—

Mr. BLANTON. Mr. Speaker, I ask for a division.

The House again divided, and there were—ayes 79, noes 1. So (two-thirds having voted in favor thereof) the rules were suspended and the bill was passed.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

By unanimous consent—

On request of Mr. ELLIOTT, Mr. DUNBAR was granted leave of absence indefinitely on account of serious illness.

Mr. WILLIAMS of Texas was granted leave of absence indefinitely on account of illness.

Mr. LONDON was granted leave of absence for one day on account of important business.

Mr. McFADDEN was granted leave of absence for six days on account of important business.

Mr. PARK of Georgia was granted leave of absence indefinitely on account of important business and sickness in his family.

WITHDRAWAL OF PAPERS.

By unanimous consent—

Mr. STEENERSON was granted leave to withdraw from the files of the House, without leaving copies, the papers in the case of Winnie L. Martin, Sixty-seventh Congress, no adverse report having been made thereon (H. R. 9452, omnibus H. R. 10025).

ADJOURNMENT.

Mr. MONDELL. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 2 o'clock and 46 minutes p. m.) the House adjourned until to-morrow, Tuesday, December 5, 1922, at 12 o'clock noon.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

Under clause 2 of Rule XXIV, executive communications were taken from the Speaker's table and referred as follows:

714. A letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting, with a letter from the Chief of Engineers, report on preliminary exami-

nation of French Broad River, N. C.; to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

715. A letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting, with a letter from the Chief of Engineers, report on preliminary examination and survey of Raritan River, N. J.; to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

716. A letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting a letter from The Adjutant General of the Army submitting report of documents received and distributed during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1922; to the Committee on Printing.

717. A letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting recommendation for the passage of legislation to increase the pay of headquarters messengers in the Philippine Islands from the appropriation for "Pay of the Army, 1923," increased pay for foreign service authorized by the Army appropriation act of April 27, 1914, not to exceed the sum of \$800; to the Committees on Appropriations and Military Affairs.

718. A letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting recommendation for the passage of legislation which will provide that during the fiscal year 1923 the cost of subsistence allowances for enlisted men of the Regular Army on duty with the National Guard shall be chargeable to the appropriation for "Subsistence of the Army," notwithstanding the provisions of section 67 of the national defense act of June 3, 1916, as amended by the acts of June 4, 1920, and September 22, 1922; to the Committees on Appropriations and Military Affairs.

719. A letter from the Clerk of the House of Representatives, transmitting report for the period July 1, 1921, to June 30, 1922, inclusive, giving names of statutory and contingent fund employees of the House and their respective compensation, including clerks to Members; the expenditures from the contingent fund and from certain specific appropriations; the amounts drawn from the Treasury; the stationery accounts; and unexpended balances for the year ended June 30, 1922 (H. Doc. No. 474); to the Committee on Accounts and ordered to be printed.

720. A letter from the Clerk of the House of Representatives, transmitting list of reports to be made to Congress by public officers during the Sixty-seventh Congress (H. Doc. No. 475); to the Committee on Accounts and ordered to be printed.

721. A letter from the president of the Commissioners of the District of Columbia, transmitting a report of the official operations of that government for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1922; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

722. A letter from the president of the Commissioners of the District of Columbia, transmitting statement of expenditures made from the appropriation for contingent expenses of the government of the District of Columbia for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1922; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

723. A letter from the Postmaster General, transmitting the annual report of the operations of the Post Office Department for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1922; to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

724. A letter from the Postmaster General, transmitting a copy of a contract made the 19th day of June, 1922, with the Pacific & Arctic Railway & Navigation Co. for carrying the mails on its railroad on route No. 113739, between Skagway and White Pass, Alaska; to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

725. A letter from the Postmaster General, transmitting a copy of a contract made on the 15th day of May, 1922, with the Alaskan Engineering Commission for carrying the mails on the Government railroad in Alaska; to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

726. A letter from the Postmaster General, transmitting copy of a contract made the 8th day of June, 1922, with the Copper River & Northwestern Railway Co. for carrying the mails on route No. 113737, between Cordova and Kennecott, Alaska; to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

727. A letter from the secretary of the United States Civil Service Commission, transmitting statement showing expenses for travel of officials and employees of the Civil Service Commission from Washington to points outside the District of Columbia during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1922; to the Committee on Appropriations.

728. A letter from the Chief of United States Bureau of Efficiency, transmitting a report showing the publications issued by that bureau during the fiscal year 1921; to the Committee on Printing.

729. A letter from the Secretary of the Navy, transmitting statement showing in detail what officers or employees of the Navy Department traveled on official business from Washington to points outside of the District of Columbia during the

fiscal year ended June 30, 1922; to the Committee on Appropriations.

730. A letter from the Secretary of the Navy, transmitting statement showing the exchanges of labor-saving devices for the Navy Department, the naval service, and the United States Marine Corps during the fiscal year 1922; to the Committee on Appropriations.

731. A letter from the Acting Secretary of the Navy, transmitting statement of expenditures under the contingent appropriations for the Navy Department for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1922; to the Committee on Expenditures in the Navy Department.

732. A letter from the Acting Secretary of Labor, transmitting statement showing the aggregate number of publications issued during the fiscal year 1922 and the cost of the same; to the Committee on Printing.

733. A letter from the chairman of the Interstate Commerce Commission, transmitting report showing the number of persons employed by the commission who received increased compensation for the months of July, August, September, and October, 1922; to the Committee on Appropriations.

734. A letter from the chairman of the Interstate Commerce Commission, transmitting statement showing the travel expenses of all officials and employees who have traveled on official business from Washington to points outside the District of Columbia during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1922; to the Committee on Appropriations.

735. A letter from the chairman of the Interstate Commerce Commission, transmitting statement of labor-saving devices exchanged in part payment for new machines during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1922; to the Committee on Appropriations.

736. A letter from the chairman of the Interstate Commerce Commission, transmitting statement showing the employment under appropriation for the valuation of carriers for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1922; to the Committee on Appropriations.

737. A letter from the superintendent of the Library Building and Grounds, transmitting statement relative to travel from Washington to points outside the District of Columbia on official business during the fiscal year 1922; to the Committee on Appropriations.

738. A letter from the superintendent of the Library Building and Grounds, transmitting statement regarding purchases of typewriting machines and exchanges made in part payment therefor by the Library of Congress during the fiscal year 1922; to the Committee on Appropriations.

739. A letter from the Librarian of the Library of Congress, transmitting statement showing the number of officers or employees of the Library of Congress who traveled on official business from Washington to points outside the District of Columbia during the fiscal year 1922; to the Committee on Appropriations.

740. A letter from the Librarian of the Library of Congress, transmitting report giving the aggregate number of publications issued by the Library of Congress during the fiscal year 1921-22, the cost of paper used, the cost of printing, the cost of preparation, and the number distributed; to the Committee on Printing.

741. A letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting report covering the disposal of surplus property in the possession of the War Department within the United States during the period from November 19, 1921, to November 15, 1922, inclusive; to the Committee on Expenditures in the War Department.

742. A letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting report of publications issued by the Treasury Department during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1922; to the Committee on Printing.

743. A letter from the Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution, transmitting statement of typewriters exchanged in part payment for new typewriters during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1922; to the Committee on Appropriations.

744. A letter from the Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution, transmitting a report of Government publications issued during the fiscal year ended June 3, 1922; to the Committee on Printing.

745. A letter from the Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution, transmitting statement of travel on official business for the Smithsonian branches during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1922; to the Committee on Appropriations.

746. A letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting report of the Secretary of the Treasury on expenses of loans through the fiscal year ended June 30, 1922 (H. Doc. No. 483); to the Committee on Expenditures in the Treasury Department and ordered to be printed.

747. A letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting report with respect to the cumulative sinking fund for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1922 (H. Doc. No. 476); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

748. A letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting separate report of purchases made during the fiscal year 1922 for account of the 5 per cent bond purchase fund up to July 2, 1922 (H. Doc. No. 477); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

749. A letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting statements of expenditures under said acts to November 30, 1922, in the purchase of obligations of foreign Governments and in the purchase of United States bonds for retirement from repayments by foreign Governments on account of the principal of their obligations purchased by the United States (H. Doc. No. 478); to the Committee on Ways and Means and ordered to be printed.

750. A letter from the chief clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting statement of all judgments rendered by the Court of Claims for the year ended December 2, 1922, the amount thereof, the parties in whose favor rendered, and the nature of the claims; to the Committee on Claims.

CHANGE OF REFERENCE.

Under clause 2 of Rule XXII, committees were discharged from the consideration of the following bills, which were referred as follows:

A bill (H. R. 12940) granting a pension to Sophia Hubbard; Committee on Pensions discharged, and referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

A bill (H. R. 12941) granting a pension to John H. Boyd; Committee on Pensions discharged, and referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

PUBLIC BILLS, RESOLUTIONS, AND MEMORIALS.

Under clause 3 of Rule XXII, bills, resolutions, and memorials were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. STRONG of Kansas: A bill (H. R. 13125) to amend sections 3, 4, 6, 9, 12, and 15 of the act of Congress approved July 17, 1916, known as the Federal farm loan act; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

By Mr. BRENNAN: A bill (H. R. 13126) to amend Article IV of the war risk insurance act by adding to section 408 thereof, as added by section 27 of the act creating the Veterans' Bureau, approved on August 9, 1921, a new proviso; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. O'BRIEN: A bill (H. R. 13127) to define intoxicating liquor within the meaning of the national prohibition act, as supplemented; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. HAYDEN: A bill (H. R. 13128) authorizing an appropriation for the construction of a road within the Fort Apache Indian Reservation, Ariz.; to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

By Mr. BRENNAN: A bill (H. R. 13129) to authorize the acquisition of a site and the erection of a Federal building at Detroit, Mich., to be used as a station of the Detroit post office; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, a bill (H. R. 13130) to authorize the acquisition of a site and the erection of a Federal building at Detroit, Mich., to be used by the United States Government departments and offices; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. TURNER: A bill (H. R. 13131) to amend section 107 of the act entitled "An act to codify, revise, and amend the laws relating to the judiciary," approved March 3, 1911, as heretofore amended; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. PRINGEY: A bill (H. R. 13132) for the purchase of a site and the erection of a public building at Bristow, Okla.; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. FAIRFIELD: A bill (H. R. 13133) to provide for the purchase of a site and the erection of a new public building at Fort Wayne, Ind., and also for the sale of the present post-office building and its site; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. KAHN: A bill (H. R. 13134) to amend the retirement laws affecting certain grades of Army officers; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. ANDREW of Massachusetts: A bill (H. R. 13135) to grant the consent of Congress for the special commission constituted by an act of the Legislature of Massachusetts to construct a bridge across the Merrimack River; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. LEHLBACH: A bill (H. R. 13136) to amend an act entitled "An act for the retirement of employees in the classified civil service, and for other purposes," approved May 22, 1920; to the Committee on Reform in the Civil Service.

By Mr. WOODS of Virginia: A bill (H. R. 13137) to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to acquire, by condemnation or otherwise, such additional land in the city of Roanoke, Va., as may be necessary for the location of a new building or

for the enlargement of the present post office and Federal office and court building in said city, to cause said present building to be enlarged or a new building erected, and making an appropriation therefor; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, a bill (H. R. 13133) to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to acquire, by condemnation or otherwise, such land in the city of Radford, Va., as may be necessary for the location of a post-office building in the said city, and also to construct a suitable building thereon, and making an appropriation therefor; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. JOHNSON of Mississippi: A bill (H. R. 13139) granting the consent of Congress to the Great Southern Lumber Co., a corporation of the State of Pennsylvania doing business in the State of Mississippi, to construct a railroad bridge across Pearl River, at approximately 1½ miles north of Georgetown, in the State of Mississippi; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, a bill (H. R. 13140) to amend section 90 of the act entitled "An act to codify, revise, and amend the laws relating to the judiciary," approved March 3, 1911, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS.

Under clause 1 of Rule XXII, private bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. BARBOUR: A bill (H. R. 13141) granting a pension to James E. Adams; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. BROOKS of Illinois: A bill (H. R. 13142) granting a pension to Thomas G. Warner; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 13143) granting a pension to Celestia Barnett; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. FRENCH: A bill (H. R. 13144) granting a pension to Ruth E. Vann; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 13145) granting a pension to Sarah A. Fisher; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. GENSMAN: A bill (H. R. 13146) granting an increase of pension to Christopher Sherrer; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 13147) granting a pension to Keziah A. Balch; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. HAWLEY: A bill (H. R. 13148) granting an increase of pension to Watt F. Fultz; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. MacGREGOR: A bill (H. R. 13149) granting a pension to Julia Murphy; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. ROSE: A bill (H. R. 13150) for the relief of Blattmann & Co.; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. TAYLOR of Tennessee: A bill (H. R. 13151) granting a pension to Mary F. Doyle; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 13152) granting a pension to Hiram M. Graves; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. WOOD of Indiana: A bill (H. R. 13153) granting a pension to Alexander B. Swearingen; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 13154) granting a pension to Charles W. Van Devender; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. WURZBACH: A bill (H. R. 13155) for the relief of Webster Flanagan; to the Committee on Claims.

PETITIONS, ETC.

Under clause 1 of Rule XXII, petitions and papers were laid on the Clerk's desk and referred as follows:

6499. By the SPEAKER (by request): Petition of the American Medical Association, Chicago, Ill., favoring a slight modification of the Volstead law; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

6500. Also (by request), petition of Rear Admiral George W. Baird (retired), of Washington, D. C., protesting against the erection of a statue on any public property in the District of Columbia; to the Committee on the Library.

6501. Also (by request), petition of the Safe River Committee, of New Orleans, La., relative to the flood control law of 1917; to the Committee on Flood Control.

6502. Also (by request), petition of Greater Boston Chapter of the Military Order of the World War, regarding the excessive reduction of the Regular Army of the United States of America; to the Committee on Appropriations.

6503. By Mr. ANDREW of Massachusetts: Resolutions adopted by the Greater Boston Chapter of the Military Order of the World War in favor of legislation which will maintain an Army of 13,000 officers and 150,000 enlisted men, and also that the personnel of the Navy be raised to the number of officers and enlisted men necessary to establish and maintain

the ratio determined upon by the Washington conference of 5-5-3; to the Committee on Appropriations.

6504. By Mr. KISSEL: Petition of the Inter-Lake Yachting Association, Detroit, Mich., favoring the passage of House bill 10531; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

6505. Also, petition of C. V. Vickrey, Esq., Near East Relief, New York, N. Y., regarding the Near East; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

6506. By Mr. RIORDAN: Petition of citizens of New York City, by Frank P. Walsh, requesting the release of Miss Mary MacSwiney, now in prison in Mountjoy; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

6507. Also, petition of citizens of New York City, relative to the brutal murder and torture of Irish men and Irish women, whose only offense is their belief in their country's right to be a sovereign, independent nation; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

6508. By Mr. ROSSDALE: Petition of the Republican Club, twenty-third assembly district of New York, indorsing the ship subsidy bill; to the Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

6509. By Mr. RYAN: Petition of citizens of New York City, requesting the release of Miss Mary MacSwiney, in Mountjoy Prison, Dublin; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

6510. Also, petition of citizens of the city of New York, relating to the brutal murder and torture of Irish men and Irish women, whose only offense is their belief in their country's right to be a sovereign, independent nation; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

6511. By Mr. SMITH of Michigan: Petition of Mrs. C. M. Ranger, of Battle Creek, Mich., urging further action on the part of our Government in order that the freedom of Armenia and the liberation of the Greeks from the rule of the Turks may be secured at an early date; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

6512. By Mr. STEENERSON: Petition of the Community Club of Ada, Minn., favoring establishment of guaranteed prices on leading farm products, adequate reduction of freight rates on farm products, and adequate farm credits; to the Committee on Agriculture.

6513. Also, petition of the Woman's Club of Mahanomen, Minn., in support of any action the Government may take to free the Christian nations from Turkish rule, signed by Mrs. Otto Isaacson and 60 members of the club; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

SENATE.

TUESDAY, December 5, 1922.

The Chaplain, Rev. J. J. Muir, D. D., offered the following prayer:

O God, we bless Thee, that Thou art, and art the rewarder of all those who diligently seek Thee, and that as a father pitieth his children Thou dost pity them that trust in Thee. We invoke Thy presence this morning, asking Thee to be in every thought and act, and so glorify Thy name in and through us that the highest interests may be subserved, and we may honor Thee continually. Through Jesus Christ our Lord. Amen.

The Vice President being absent, the President pro tempore (ALBERT B. CUMMINS, a Senator from the State of Iowa) took the chair.

WILLIAM E. BORAH, a Senator from the State of Idaho, LE BARON B. COLT, a Senator from the State of Rhode Island, JOSEPH I. FRANCE, a Senator from the State of Maryland, CARTER GLASS, a Senator from the State of Virginia, HIRAM W. JOHNSON, a Senator from the State of California, and JOHN K. SHIELDS, a Senator from the State of Tennessee, appeared in their seats to-day.

NOTIFICATION TO THE PRESIDENT.

Mr. LODGE and Mr. UNDERWOOD appeared and Mr. LODGE said: Mr. President, the committee appointed by the Senate to notify the President that Congress is in session have performed the duty which was imposed upon them, and desire to report that they informed the President, and the President stated that he expects at an early day to address the Houses of Congress in regard to the state of the Union.

THE JOURNAL.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Secretary will read the Journal of yesterday's proceedings.

On request of Mr. LODGE, and by unanimous consent, the reading of the Journal of yesterday's proceedings was dispensed with, and the Journal was approved.